

Nicaragua gov't extends cease-fire

BY JUDY WHITE

MANAGUA, Nicaragua — The Nicaraguan government has announced a decision to unilaterally extend by one month the temporary cease-fire with the mercenary army Washington has financed over the past seven years. The cease-fire was scheduled to expire May 31.

"We hope the contra leadership accepts this decision and holds back from carrying out any offensive military operations," said President Daniel Ortega at a May 23 news conference here.

Ortega also reported that the Nicaraguan government is willing to accept the proposal of Joao Baena Soares, secretary general of the Organization of American States, that the Pan American Foundation be the "neutral agency" authorized to distribute food and medical supplies to the contra troops during the cease-fire. A dispute over how aid was to be gotten to the contras has been used by Washington to accuse the Sandinistas of trying to starve the mercenaries into signing a peace accord.

With these two decisions by the Sandinistas, Ortega said, "we are showing that we are defending peace and that we do not want war."

The Nicaraguan announcement came on the eve of a scheduled new round of talks between the Sandinista government and contra officials.

Whatever happens with this round of negotiations, however, the disintegration of the contra army as a fighting force is proceeding. This process has been advanced by widespread direct contacts between contra soldiers and supporters of the Sandinista revolution in the field.

On the Atlantic Coast, a peace accord with 400 troops of the Miskito organization YATAMA was signed May 8. The agreement was the latest in a series of peace accords the Sandinistas have succeeded in signing with various bands of Miskito fighters.

Divisions among Miskitos

Several leading Miskito fighters were upset when YATAMA figures Brooklyn Rivera and Steadman Fagoth broke off discussions with the Sandinista government May 14.

For several years Rivera and Fagoth have been regarded as authoritative leaders by many Miskitos. But in recent months, with the signing of peace accords and the return of Miskito refugees to Nicaragua, Rivera and Fagoth have become increasingly isolated as they have refused to return

Continued on Page 2

June 11 rallies to target U.S. wars, nuclear arms

BY FRED FELDMAN

As the U.S. government continues to organize and back wars and acts of war from Central America to the Persian Gulf, and from Afghanistan to Angola, opponents of these policies are building antiwar, anti-nuclear weapons protests to be held in New York and San Francisco on June 11.

The actions are part of international peace protests coinciding with the United

Broad fight needed for gov't aid to Nicaragua — Page 14

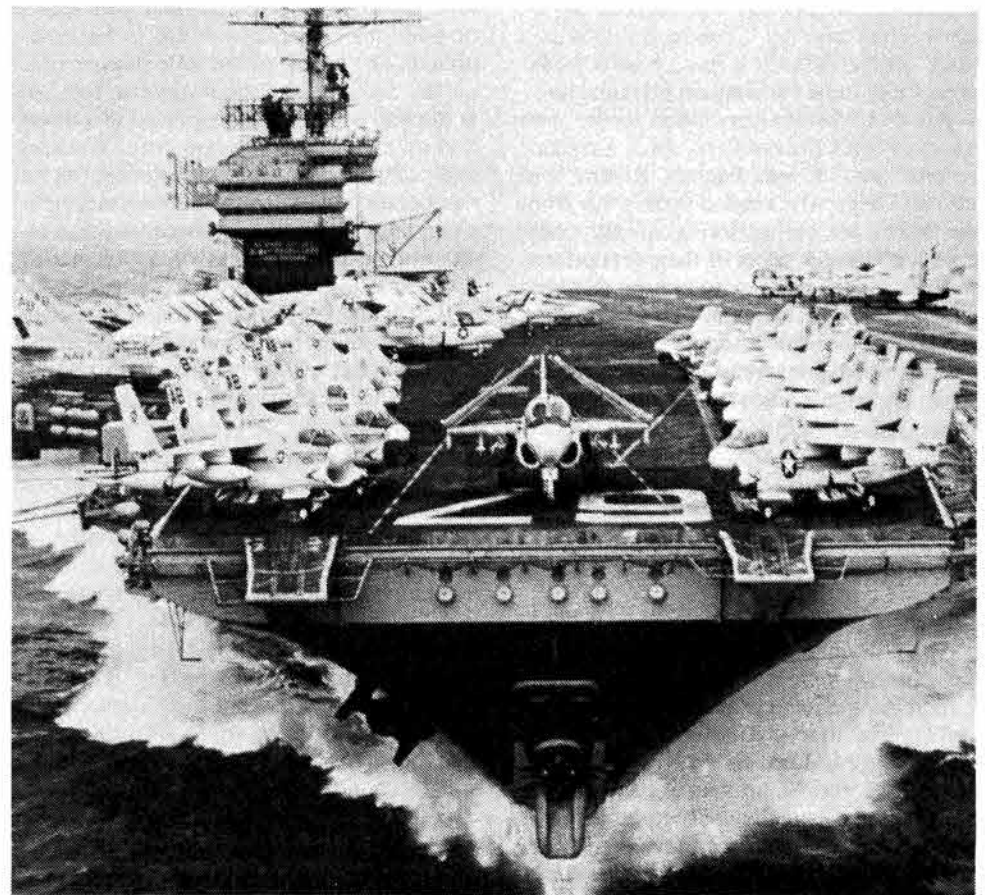
Nations Third Special Session on Disarmament. The marches will be preceded by an international conference June 7-9 in New York, attended by delegations from scores of countries.

Participants in the New York protest will assemble at the UN at 9:00 a.m. At 11:30 a.m. the march to Central Park, where the rally will be held, will begin.

Among those who have agreed to speak at the New York rally will be Coretta Scott King; Stanley Hill, executive director of District Council 37 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Thomas Gumbleton, a bishop from the Catholic archdiocese of Detroit; Edward Said, a scholar who is a member of the Palestine National Council; Digna Sanchez, a prominent activist in the fight for the rights of Puerto Ricans; and Leslie Cagan, coordinator of the SSD-III National Coalition, which is organizing the marches.

Participants in the San Francisco march and rally will assemble at UN Plaza at 11:00 a.m. At noon, they will march to Union Square in the heart of the downtown area, led by survivors of the U.S. nuclear bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

According to Carl Finamore, staff director of the Mobilization for Peace, Jobs, and Justice in San Francisco, those who are scheduled to address the rally include Vi-



U.S. supercarrier at sea. U.S. armada in Persian Gulf, and military intervention in Angola, Afghanistan, El Salvador, and elsewhere highlight need for June 11 protests.

taly Kobush, an Olympic medalist who is the vice-president of the Soviet Peace Committee; Mario Obledo, cochair of the National Rainbow Coalition; peace activist Vivian Hallinan; and Gus Newport, former mayor of Berkeley, California.

The New York march is being built by local coalitions across the eastern half of the United States, with busloads of demonstrators expected from as far away as Minnesota.

"There are also trainloads of demonstrators coming in from every part of New Jer-

sey, and from other areas," said Susan Pines, a staff member of the SSD-III coalition in New York.

The marches will include contingents of foes of the contra war demanding that Washington massively aid Nicaragua, opponents of U.S. support to the apartheid regime in South Africa, supporters of the Palestinian struggle, and many others.

The marches are organized around four main demands: to abolish nuclear weapons, to stop military intervention, for economic development, and for social justice.

Big student protests in South Korea

BY HARRY RING

Huge student-led protests have gripped South Korea, with a growing focus on demands for the reunification of North and South Korea. U.S. intervention in South Korea is being denounced, and the withdrawal of U.S. troops demanded.

Two developments triggered the protests. One was the May 21 anniversary of a 1980 uprising in the city of Kwangju. With the approval of the U.S. military com-

mand, 8,000 Korean troops were dispatched to Kwangju to crush the rebellion. They slaughtered 2,000 people.

The current demonstrations demanded a full-scale probe of that bloody event. Roh Tae Woo, the recently elected president of South Korea, was a general when the uprising was crushed.

The protests were further galvanized by the suicide of a student. Cho Sung Man, 24, killed himself May 16. In a note, he demanded the release of political prisoners and the reunification of Korea. He denounced Washington's role in his country.

Cho's death touched off demonstrations in 31 cities. In Seoul, the capital, 10,000 joined in a funeral procession. Several thousand then tried to march on the U.S. embassy, but were thwarted by a savage police attack.

Cho's body was taken to Kwangju and buried in a cemetery where martyrs of the 1980 uprising are interred.

Thousands of people took over Kwangju's main square for the funeral. In songs of protest, they challenged U.S. interference in their country.

The centrality of Washington's role in South Korea is symbolized by the 43,000 U.S. troops garrisoned there.

Direct U.S. intervention in Korea dates back to the close of World War II.

From 1910 until the end of the war Korea had been a Japanese colony. With Japan's defeat, U.S. troops moved into

southern Korea. With Soviet troops in the north, Washington and Moscow agreed Korea should be divided into two countries.

In 1950, the division led to a civil war in which Washington quickly intervened. Despite massive use of napalm and carpet bombing, U.S. forces were battled to a standstill by North Korean and Chinese troops. With the war's end in 1953, some 2 million Koreans had been killed and another 3 million wounded.

Since the war, Washington has been key in imposing a series of dictators on South Korea.

But in the past decade, powerful opposition has developed to authoritarian rule. The Kwangju insurrection has become a major symbol of this.

In 1980, when Gen. Chun Doo Hwan put all of South Korea under martial law, protest demonstrations in Kwangju were brutally attacked. On May 21, the people rose up, 200,000 strong, many of them arming themselves. The police and military were driven out of the city and, briefly, the people took control.

The U.S. general who headed the joint military command released 8,000 Korean troops from their regular duties to crush the uprising.

A new peak in the struggle came last June. Giant demonstrations compelled

Continued on Page 13

State Dept. sets meeting with Marroquín on residency fight

BY JOHN STUDER

A crucial turning point has been reached in the decade-long fight of Héctor Marroquín for the right to live and work in the United States. The State Department has scheduled an interview for Marroquín on his application for permanent residence. The meeting will take place on July 6 at 2:30 p.m. in Toronto, Canada.

This gives Marroquín and his supporters six weeks to organize to press for a victorious outcome. Since 1977 Marroquín has been fighting U.S. government efforts to deport him because of his political views and membership in the Socialist Workers Party.

In the last year he has scored a series of victories that led to the appointment in Canada, including receiving legal work authorization and temporary residence papers under the government's amnesty program.

These gains were won following the federal court ruling in 1986 that the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance had been the target of decades of illegal FBI spying and disruption, including special efforts to victimize the groups' foreign-born members. Marroquín gained his temporary residence card in April of this year — one month after the Justice Department dropped its ap-

Continued on Page 13

Cease-fire extended by Nicaragua gov't

Continued from front page

to the country and abandon the war.

"Mr. Rivera's error is to try to ignore the effort that has been made here," said Uriel Vanegas, a Miskito leader who returned with 400 troops last September. Vanegas also rejected a charge by Rivera that the YATAMA troops who had signed the peace agreement had been duped. "Nobody deceives anybody here," Vanegas said.

"If Mr. Rivera considers it a sin to seek peace, then what is he doing? And if he has a problem about leadership, let him come to Puerto Cabezas and sign a peace agreement along with us." Puerto Cabezas is a town on the Atlantic Coast, and is in the area where most Nicaraguan Miskitos live.

Another Miskito opposition leader who returned with his soldiers, Juan Salgado, pointed out, "It was Fagoth, Rivera, and Wilcliff Diego who headed up this war from the start. All the suffering of our communities is the product of their deceptions. If this isn't the case, why are the refugees returning from Honduras?"

Salgado was referring to the sizable number of Miskitos who have been returning to Nicaragua since the fighting stopped on the Atlantic Coast.

An average of 1,000 refugees a month, most of them Miskitos, have been coming back to the country under the auspices of the United Nations. An additional 3,500 Indian refugees are scheduled to return by the middle of June.

In the Pacific and central areas of Nicaragua, fraternization between troops of the Sandinista People's Army and the contras is increasing. Local peasants are often also involved in these discussions.

A 50-year-old peasant in Nueva Guinea, in south-central Nicaragua, Sebastián Ruiz Martínez, has been one of the participants. "I don't know how to read or write," Ruiz told the Sandinista daily *Barricada*, "but I am aware of things, and here in this town, everyone wants peace — even the contras." He said he has been in contact with a group of contras who are ready to put down their arms any day now.

In the mountains around Quilalí, in the north of the country, army troops have had 24 meetings with local chiefs, soldiers, and family members of contras since the cease-fire began. One of the contra commanders there told *Barricada*, "We are tired of the war. We don't want more death. We want peace, but that doesn't mean we are defeated."

Although there have been reports of some continuing kidnappings and other atrocities carried out by bands of contras since the cease-fire began, the situation is dramatically more peaceful in those parts of the countryside where the war had been fought.

The legacy of destruction and the burden

of the country's economic crisis remain, but the end of the fighting has made it possible for many peasants who had moved to the towns to escape the contras to begin returning to their farms to plant crops.

Some schools in the countryside that had been closed because of contra terrorism are being reopened. The regional government in Estelí has sent health-care teams out into the mountains for a month, until now too risky.

Freedom of expression discussed

Meanwhile, there is growing discussion here about how constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression are to be interpreted. The lifting of the state of emergency last January and the cease-fire reached at the end of March have placed this question on the agenda in a new way. Workers and peasants pay a price for limitations on democratic rights, even in those instances when they are necessary, because these restrictions drive the ideas of opponents of the revolution into various indirect channels. This makes it more difficult to answer them and educate working people about the consequences of the policies proposed by foes of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Under the emergency regulations, the government had virtually unlimited power to censor the press, ban demonstrations, and otherwise limit the right to freedom of speech and association. The lifting of these regulations in January meant that guarantees in the new constitution protecting these rights were in effect. This marked a big opportunity for conducting what the FSLN has called a "political-ideological" struggle against the revolution's opponents and for strengthening the political education and confidence of working people.

With the establishment of the rights to strike and demonstrate and the reappearance of more opposition news media, the Sandinista National Liberation Front has been faced more directly with the question of how to respond to demands of sectors of the working class, and to charges and criticisms from opponents of the government. In a number of cases the Sandinistas have replied with political argument and education. But in others the response has been to resort to censorship and banning of demonstrations.

In recent weeks the government has employed police measures in several instances, including in attempting to limit press coverage of a hunger strike by members of several opposition-led unions.

More recently, on May 13, the Ministry of the Interior (MINT) summoned representatives of radio news programs in Managua. According to a subsequent article on the meeting in *Barricada*, Lt. Lisette Torres of the MINT warned those present about "systematic violations of the law."



Miskito contras during U.S.-organized war against Nicaragua. Growing number of Miskito contra groups have now signed cease-fires with Nicaraguan government.

She cited as an example false reports about the alleged death of a striking construction worker in police custody.

Another case cited was a radio broadcast on a right-wing station accusing the army, according to *Barricada*, of being made up of "thieves, lesbians, and drunks."

"If you talk about freedom of expression, it should be for providing news or information that is true, that has been verified," Torres said. "It cannot be understood to be for attacking the government, for offending, and telling lies."

In a further step, the MINT banned a march planned for May 19 by a construction workers' union that recently carried out a strike. The grounds cited by the MINT were that the march was in support of a strike that had been declared illegal and that there was a danger of "public disturbance."

At the time scheduled for the march, the union instead held a public meeting at its headquarters in Managua. Some 150 unionists and supporters were present. Union officials announced a May 22 strike support meeting in Masaya.

Felony charges dropped in case against 17 Iowa workers

BY NAN BAILEY

DES MOINES, Iowa — Federal prosecutors here have dropped felony charges against 17 meat-packers arrested in a raid by government agents at the Swift plant here nearly three months ago.

Charges against eight of the 17 immigrant workers were completely dropped, and charges against the others were reduced to misdemeanors. The nine were sentenced by U.S. District Judge Harold Vitor on May 16 to six months probation.

Immigration and Naturalization Service agents entered the Swift plant on March 1 and arrested 16 Mexican workers and one Salvadoran after having gone through company files to get names of employees suspected of being "illegal."

Those arrests sparked a series of protests from the Mexican-American community and from other workers here.

The original felony charges brought against the 17 included using phony Social Security numbers and possession of counterfeit alien registration cards. Federal prosecutors claimed charges were dropped against eight of the workers because they had applied for legal status under the na-

tional amnesty program before the arrests took place.

The lesser charge against the remaining nine was for "illegally entering the United States." A hearing has been set for May 27 to determine whether eight of the nine will be deported. One of the nine has decided not to fight deportation.

Alfredo Alvarez, chairman of the Des Moines Human Rights Commission, hailed the victory. He said, the government "backed off because the Hispanic community and others rallied in support" of the 17.

Political activist Mark Curtis, who is fighting a frame-up and beating by the Des Moines police, also welcomed the victory. "This is a tremendous victory, not only for my 17 arrested coworkers," said Curtis, who also works at the Swift plant. "It's also a help to every worker at Swift and all working people. Mexican, Salvadoran, and all immigrant workers have a right to freely travel to this country and to work here. We must continue to press for no deportations for the eight workers who face a hearing on May 27."

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SPECIAL
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Framed-up activist wins growing support

Mark Curtis urges Des Moines city council to support his defense

BY BOB MILLER

DES MOINES, Iowa — Accompanied by 15 supporters, Mark Curtis addressed the Des Moines City Council meeting on May 23. "Do the Des Moines police have the right to arrest me on false charges and brutalize me for my political activities?" he asked.

Curtis called on the council to join him in demanding the frame-up charges be dropped and for an investigation and prosecution of the police responsible for assaulting him.

Petitions signed by more than 1,000 antiwar activists, unionists, and students supporting these demands were presented to the council by Curtis. Des Moines police chief William Moulder has already received petitions signed by more than 2,000 people.

The council, however, chose not to discuss this police frame-up and victimization, saying it would be a conflict of interest since it was a complaint against the city department and a trial date has already been set.

Stu Singer, coordinator of the Mark Curtis Defense Committee, challenged the council's position. Singer said that Mayor John Dorian has already commented on the case. In fact, Singer said, Curtis has already been "convicted" twice in this case before having a trial — by the cops who beat him and by the mayor, who has repeated as fact the police lies against him.

Mayor's letter

On April 8 Dorian sent a letter to Doug Womack, president of United Auto Workers Local 893 in Marshalltown, Iowa, getting every fact about the case wrong, Singer said. Womack had raised his concerns with Dorian about the arrest and treatment of Curtis.

Although Dorian was not at the May 23 council meeting, Curtis' written response to the mayor's letter was distributed to council members and the press.

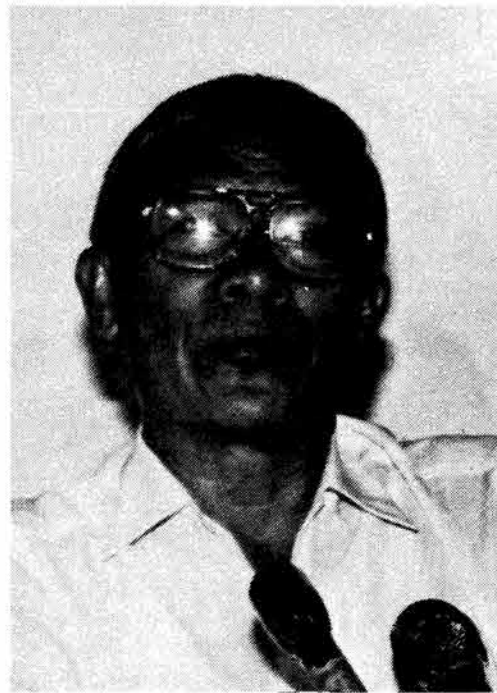
In his letter Curtis explained, "You wrote that my arrest followed officers being summoned to a private residence where Mr. Curtis was attempting to rape a 15-year-old female. Charges have been filed and the evidence in the case is quite clear."

Curtis pointed out that when Dorian sent his letter even the charges apparently weren't clear, let alone the evidence. At the arraignment, five days after the mayor's letter was sent to Womack, the prosecutor changed the charges from second- to third-degree sexual abuse and added the charge of first-degree burglary.

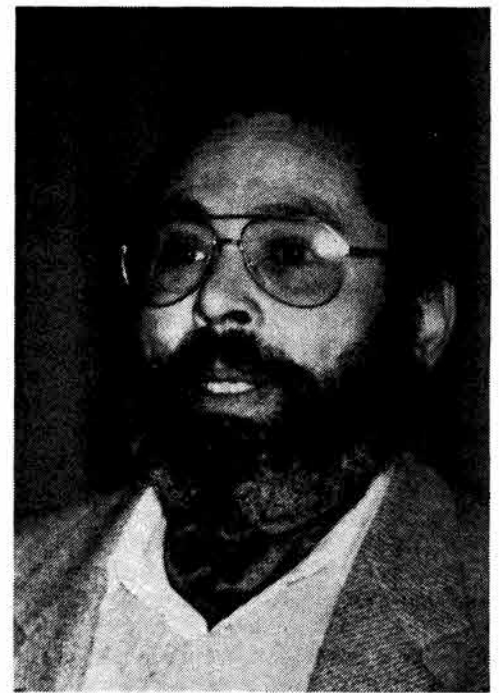
Dorian also wrote, "Mr. Curtis suffered an injury to his right eyebrow." Curtis explained that the full extent of injuries, "especially to my left eye, are fully doc-



Militant/Lou Howart



Militant/Russell Johnson



Militant/Ernest Harsch

Left to right: Kathy Andrade, education director of Local 23-25, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Crispin Beltran, chairman of the May 1 Movement (KMU) union federation of the Philippines; and Ben Dupuy, editor of *Haiti Progrès*. They are among many new supporters of Mark Curtis' defense.

umented." Curtis received 15 stitches around his left eye, and his left cheekbone was shattered.

Dorian said that Curtis claimed disparaging remarks toward Hispanics and Blacks were made by arresting officers. But, Curtis said, he had already explained that it was the interrogating officers, not those who arrested him, who made the racist remarks, calling him a "Mexican-lover, just like you love those coloreds."

The mayor claimed that Curtis attacked the police and injured one while they prepared to take his clothes. Curtis responded that the cops tried to interrogate him while naked, then beat him.

Dorian also asserted that Curtis was put in a padded cell. Actually, Curtis said, he was thrown in a bare, concrete cell, with no blanket, heat, or sanitary facilities.

The mayor cited unnamed people in the National Council of Christians and Jews, the Des Moines Human Rights Commission, and Hispanic leaders who claim Curtis is not a prominent rights leader.

Activist for more than 10 years

Curtis responded, "I do not claim to be a prominent leader. I have been an activist for more than 10 years in opposition to the war in Central America, against racism, in support of women's rights, in defense of immigrants, and in support of unions and farmers."

"I have protested against the city of Des Moines refusing to rename University Av-

enue for Dr. Martin Luther King," Curtis continued. "I am the director of the Militant Labor Forum series held at Pathfinder Bookstore here in Des Moines. I am an active member of Local 431 of the United Food and Commercial Workers union at the Swift/Monfort meat-packing plant where I work. I am the past national chairperson of the Young Socialist Alliance and I am a member of the Socialist Workers Party."

Stu Singer told the council meeting that this is a political case, and the city council, which is a political body, should take a position. Singer added, "The police claim they investigated themselves and they found themselves innocent of beating Mark Curtis. If the police department claims the right to investigate itself, then the city council certainly has the right to look into this case."

Julia Terrell, a neighbor of Curtis', also addressed the council. She said his political activities stem from a deep caring about people — especially those he feels are oppressed or exploited. Instead of the good citizen award that he deserves, he is arrested on false charges and beaten, she said.

Nan Bailey, the Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress in Iowa's 4th C.D., also spoke in support of Curtis.

Defense steps up campaign

The Mark Curtis Defense Committee is preparing a 1,000-piece mailing, primarily to unions and other organizations in Iowa.

Curtis has been speaking about his case throughout the United States and Canada.

During a brief stopover in New York City recently, he won support for his defense from several prominent individuals.

Among them were Kathy Andrade, the education director of Local 23-25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; City Councilman Jose Rivera of the Bronx; Ben Dupuy, editor of *Haiti Progrès*; and Edith Tiger, director of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Union. On May 19, at a meeting to kick off a U.S. tour of three Nicaraguan trade unionists, virtually everyone signed the Curtis petition. The main speaker, one of the Nicaraguan trade unionists, urged everyone there to oppose the frame-up.

Curtis will participate in the June 11 New York City march to abolish nuclear weapons and to stop military intervention.

He will speak in Washington, D.C., New Jersey, Pittsburgh, eastern Ohio, West Virginia, Seattle, Portland, and Vancouver, Canada, in June.

The trial for the first-degree burglary and third-degree sexual abuse charges has been set for July 6. In the past week, the defense committee has received \$4,100 to help cover the cost of the defense effort. It is on a campaign to raise \$45,000 by the trial date.

The committee is asking that messages be sent to the Des Moines police demanding that the charges be dropped and the beating of Curtis by the cops be investigated, with those responsible being prosecuted. Petitions and a fact sheet are available from the committee.

Messages should be addressed to Chief of Police William Moulder, 25 E. 1st St., Des Moines, Iowa 50309. Copies of messages and petitions, along with urgently needed financial contributions, should be sent to the Mark Curtis Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1048, Des Moines, Iowa 50311. Telephone (515) 246-1630.

Los Angeles rally hears Curtis

BY OLGA RODRÍGUEZ

LOS ANGELES — "They do this because they are losing in El Salvador and Nicaragua," said Yanira Corea, referring to the Des Moines cop frame-up and beating of antiwar and union activist Mark Curtis. Corea is a leader of the Salvadoran women's union in Los Angeles and was the victim of rape and torture at the hands of death squad-style thugs last summer in Los Angeles.

She was one of several speakers who shared the platform with Curtis at a meeting of more than 80 people organized by local Curtis defense supporters. Drawing parallels between the death squads in El Salvador, the attack she suffered, and the victimization of Curtis, Corea explained, "When they are attacking us in this way, it means they are afraid and that we are doing good work."

The speakout against the police frame-up and beating of Mark Curtis was held at the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union hall here. The meeting was opened by a member of the ILGWU, Ernesto Estupinián. Estupinián read a statement of support to the Curtis case by Jeff Stansbury, political and education director of the western states region of the

ILGWU and an endorser of the defense effort.

Another frame-up victim, Julie Mungai of the Los Angeles Eight, was present to extend her solidarity and that of her fellow defendants, seven Palestinians who are fighting false charges of terrorism and face possible deportation.

The rally also heard from Don White, a leading activist of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES) in Los Angeles. "Tonight we are here to speak out on behalf of one of our own, Mark, an activist in CISPES," White declared.

He briefly explained how the FBI had illegally spied on and kept files on CISPES and dozens of other antiwar, union, and solidarity activists and organizations. Curtis' name appeared in the CISPES files forced out of the FBI in a Freedom of Information Act request.

White called upon participants to step up their efforts in defense of Curtis and ended his talk by saying, "The moment will come when the Des Moines police realize they have made a serious mistake in taking on a CISPES activist, a person with ideals."

More than \$2,700 was pledged or contributed to the Curtis defense effort by those in attendance.

Filipino union leaders back Curtis

BY PATTI IYAMA

MANILA, Philippines — Participants at the International Solidarity Affair sponsored by the May 1 Movement (KMU) union federation here readily endorsed the Mark Curtis Defense Committee.

Filipino unionists understood right away from their own experience that the charges against Curtis were police frame-ups stemming from his political and union activity.

Trade unionists from Australia, New Zealand, Japan, France, Belgium, Canada, the United States, Britain, and Sweden came to the solidarity event at the invitation of the KMU. They joined with Filipino workers in the mass May Day action here (see page 10). Many of these international delegates signed petitions demanding that all charges against Curtis be dropped.

Among the Filipino endorsers were Crispin Beltran, KMU chairman; Roberto Ortaliz, KMU secretary-treasurer; Felicisimo Capullo, president of the National Federation of Labor Unions, which organizes gold and copper miners; Dominador Mamangun, secretary-general of the National Federa-

tion of Trade Unions; Serge Cherniguin, vice-president of the National Federation of Sugar Workers — Food and General Trades; and Elmer Labong, president of the Genuine Labor Organization of Workers in Hotel, Restaurant, and Allied Industries.

Of the international guests, signers included representatives from the General Confederation of Labor, France; the Charleroi, Belgium, office of the General Federation of Belgian Workers; Central Organization of Swedish Workers; several Australian and New Zealand unions; Municipal and Boilermakers Union, Britain; and the United Filipinos in Hong Kong, an organization of Filipino domestic workers.

Members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Graphic Communications International Union, and International Association of Machinists in the United States also endorsed the case, as did members of the Philippine Support Group in West Germany who attended the conference.

Wall Street seven months after the crash

Sudden drops in stocks, low trading reflect lack of confidence in economy

BY NORTON SANDLER

What lies ahead for the economy in the United States and the rest of the capitalist world? This question has been much chewed over in the big-business media in the seven months since the Oct. 19, 1987, stock market crash.

For millions of working people here and around the world, the crash has been jarring and has created a sense of uneasiness about the future. An increasing number fear that the next downturn could lead to a deep international depression with rampant joblessness and homelessness.

The mounting difficulties the wealthy ruling-class families are encountering on Wall Street and in the U.S. banking system are an indication that the concerns of workers and farmers are well founded.

The stock market not only is an arena for speculation, but is where essential capital exchanges take place for industrial production, agriculture, commerce, and transportation. For this reason, the stock market is an essential part of the production and circulation of commodities in capitalist society.

Consequently, the rise and fall of stocks serves as a measure of how the economy as a whole is faring. Sharp plunges like the one in October show that a deep malaise exists in the economy. Moreover, the continued instability and explosiveness of the stock market confirms this.

When the stock market opened on October 19, the Dow Jones industrial average (an index used to chart the rise and fall of stock prices) was at 2246.74. The Dow Jones quickly dropped 508 points, the largest drop in Wall Street history. In a matter of hours \$500 billion in stock prices was lost. The crash quickly spread to the Chicago markets and stock exchanges around the world.

The next day, the entire U.S. financial system came close to collapsing as banks began to withhold credit to the big brokerage houses, which were feverishly buying up the stocks of their panic-stricken customers. This included many large international investors who had been pouring vast amounts of capital into the U.S. stock market.

A collapse was averted when the Federal Reserve Bank stepped in to purchase bonds and securities and to extend the credit lines of the big banks.

Immediately after the crash, the brokerage firms began laying off thousands of employees.

Wall Street today

Over the last seven months, the Dow Jones average has not come close to returning to pre-crash levels. The stock market has been characterized by extreme volatility, including several big drops in prices. There has been a substantial slowdown in the level of trading.

Decision postponed in Pathfinder mural case

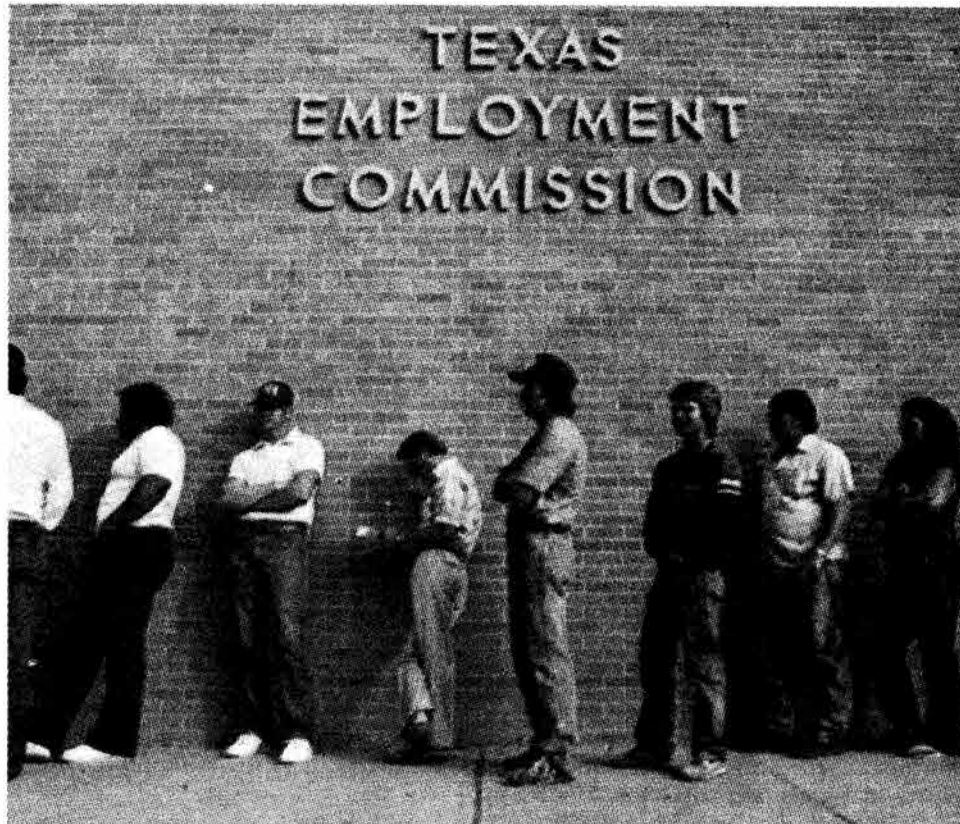
BY CHRIS RAYSON

NEW YORK — A hearing before the Environmental Control Board to contest 35 citations against the Pathfinder Mural Project was adjourned without a decision May 23. This allows the mural project time to prepare additional documentation in its defense when the hearing reconvenes. The date for resuming the hearing has not been set.

The mural — a six-story work on the wall of the Pathfinder Building in Manhattan's Greenwich Village — has involved the participation of well-known guest artists, including award-winning Nicaraguan artist Arnaldo Guillén.

The Environmental Control Board cited the mural project for posting 35 leaflets — with a maximum fine of \$100 each. The leaflet announced an open house last November to meet Guillén, who painted portraits of Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders Augusto César Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador on the mural.

Attorney Edward Copeland of the firm Rabinowitz, Boudin, Standard, Krinsky, and Lieberman is representing the mural project at the board hearings.



Crash created sense of uneasiness for working people. Increasing numbers fear next downturn could lead to a depression with rampant joblessness and homelessness.

On Monday, May 23, the market closed at 1941.48. It was the slowest trading for any day in 1988. The big-business press has been complaining that the market lacks "liquidity" — that is, not enough money of buyers and sellers in the market.

"Confidence is an elusive and ephemeral quality, but it is critical to the functioning of the financial markets. Without it, investors feel paralyzed and debilitated, unable to make decisions, unwilling to commit funds," *New York Times* correspondent Anise Wallace recently wrote in an article titled "Death of Investor Confidence."

She stated that what's at stake is the "well-being of the capital markets that are the underpinning of the American economy."

Wall Street Journal correspondent Douglas Sease wrote that many "traders and money managers, still deeply shaken by how close the financial system came to collapse last fall, fear that another series of surprises could trigger another scary plunge."

Before the crash, lights on the telephones at the brokerage houses would blink feverishly all day. Now, only a third of the lights blink when the market opens for the day. "Wait and watch, wait and watch, that's what you do almost all day now," a stockbroker told Sease.

Like many big-business commentators, Sease tried to separate the U.S. economy from what is happening in the market.

The economy, he says "seems eerily disconnected from the markets. Recession fears have all but evaporated, at least for this year, and most economists expect further moderate growth. Basic indicators continued to gain, with unemployment at a nine-year low and inflation moderate."

But, Sease continued, "In recent weeks, the stock market has reacted oddly, often falling on bullish news or rising on no news at all. 'It's highly volatile, highly emotional,'" another broker explained.

Drops in the market

Those swings reflect the fact that few believe the economy is stable.

Since October 19 there have been four drops of more than 100 points in the Dow Jones and two others of more than 75 points.

On April 14 the market dropped 101 points on the news that the U.S. trade deficit had gone up during February. The next month the market dropped again after it was reported that the trade deficit had decreased.

Announcements about increases in interest rates have also triggered drops in the market. This has aroused fears of mounting inflation that could lead business to curtail investments.

Proposals for "safeguarding" the market from another big crash are being debated on Wall Street and in Washington. Some

brokerage firms, in an attempt to lure investors back to the market, have initiated a ban on program trading (a computerized strategy that allows the big brokerage houses to rapidly take advantage of price discrepancies in the stock and futures markets).

Among the other proposals being debated is one that would allow a "circuit breaker" to automatically halt trading in certain stocks if they go below or above a set limit. But an editorial in the May 15 *New York Times* stated that these proposals distract attention from two fundamental problems. These, the *Times* editors say, are "the failure of markets driven by speculation to funnel capital to its most efficient uses" and "how best to protect the banking system from another securities panic."

Banking system

The growing vulnerability of the U.S. banking system is becoming increasingly apparent.

"Never have the Third World nations been so dependent on the Americans not having a recession so that the United States can keep providing the export earnings desperately needed to keep servicing their debts to the major New York banks," stated columnist Robert Reno in *New York Newsday* on March 29.

He is pointing to the fact that semicolonial countries are caught in a vicious cycle. They have to continually borrow money from the banks in the United States, Japan, and Western Europe to keep up the interest

payments on existing loans.

A sharp downturn in the United States could quickly lead to a cutoff in those loans and a default by a country such as Argentina, Brazil, or Mexico. This in turn could trigger the collapse of major U.S. banks.

The burden for this debt plundering falls on the backs of the workers and peasants. Depression-like conditions, with massive unemployment and millions driven off the land, already exist in semicolonial countries. And world depression would quickly lead to millions more in the semicolonial world being forced into joblessness and starvation.

Failures in Texas

The U.S. banking system is already shaky.

Last year the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC), a government agency that insures deposits of up to \$100,000, put up \$3 billion to bail out banks. That was the largest amount in the history of the FDIC. It is expected that this year's outlays could be three times as large.

Much of the money went to banks in Texas, which have been failing at the rate of one a week for a year and a half. In this most serious banking crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930s, 175 banks in the state are now considered high risks for failure.

In March the FDIC put out \$1 billion trying to forestall the collapse of Texas' biggest bank — First Republic Bank of Dallas. This is the 13th largest U.S. banking company, with 79 affiliates across the state. It had suffered staggering losses as a result of speculation in oil and real estate.

The FDIC bailout came as withdrawals by large investors threatened to topple the bank. To try to prevent panic withdrawals from First Republic Bank, the FDIC agreed, for the first time in its history, to insure all deposits, including those in excess of \$100,000.

Two other large banks in the state, Texas Commerce Bancshares and First City Bancorporation of Houston, are also insolvent.

On May 13 Sunbelt Savings Association of Texas announced that it lost \$1.2 billion in the first quarter of 1988. This sets the stage for the biggest bailout of a U.S. savings and loan institution.

Trying to forestall more failures, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. (FSLIC) announced that it was going to force 140 Texas S&L's to merge into 30.

Last year a third of U.S. savings and loan institutions lost money. Their losses were double the profits of the remaining S&L's.

Bank failures are not restricted to Texas. Some 9,000 people in Colorado have been waiting more than six months to get their money out of 14 industrial banks that went under.

It is becoming more and more apparent that safeguard mechanisms, such as the FDIC, will be washed away if the banking system collapses.

Land bank in South goes under

Federal officials announced on May 20 that they are closing the Federal Land Bank of Jackson, Mississippi.

This bank has 90 outlets in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Some 22,000 farmers have loans outstanding to it.

A former Oklahoma banker has been appointed as a receiver to manage the bank until its assets can be liquidated.

Land banks are part of the farm credit system established in 1916 to provide farmers with loans. Today the system holds more than \$50 billion of the \$160 billion debt of U.S. farmers. This is the first time one of the land banks has gone under.

Officials of the Farm Credit Administration say the Jackson bank had become insolvent when land values plunged in the three states.

The Mississippi bank had not made a new loan since December. The officials claim that 40 percent of the bank's outstanding loans are "bad." They decided against attempting a government rescue

after failing to find a private institution willing to take on the bank's liabilities.

The receiver is going to sell the "good loans" to other banks in the land bank system.

But nearly 9,000 farm families are faced with the prospect of being forced to restructure their debts or being foreclosed on. Many of the same farmers were forced to buy stock in the Jackson bank in order to secure a loan. The government is trying to reassure them that they will be repaid.

Farmers who want to get a land bank loan in the three states will now have to appeal to agency banks in South Carolina or Texas.

Other lending agencies in the land bank system are also in trouble. The government has recently poured tens of millions of dollars into propping up the land banks in St. Paul, Minnesota, and Louisville, Kentucky. Millions more may soon have to be poured into the Omaha, Nebraska, operation as well. —N.S.



Militant/Holbrook Mahn

Terry Marryshow

Grenada: 'people more open to what we have to say'

Interview with leader of Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement

BY SAM MANUEL

NEW YORK — During his visit here in March, I spoke with Terry Marryshow, a leader of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) of Grenada about the activities of his organization and the current political situation in that eastern Caribbean island. The MBPM is holding its first congress in Grenada May 27-29.

Marryshow is also a leader of the Maurice Bishop Youth Organisation (MBYO). Both organizations take their name from the late Grenadian revolutionary and prime minister Maurice Bishop.

Marryshow explained that today there is increasing interest in the ideas of the MBPM. Dissatisfaction with the New National Party government has grown as the economic difficulties facing working people in the country deepen.

"This crisis has created a situation where people are now more open to listening to what we have to say," Marryshow explained. He pointed to the larger turnouts for two events organized by the MBPM.

One was held October 19-25 of last year, marking four years since the assassination of Bishop and the U.S. invasion. In October 1983 supporters of Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard overthrew the popular government headed by Bishop. They executed him and several of his cabinet officers. Shortly afterward, U.S. troops invaded the island. Under U.S. occupation, elections were held in which NNP leader Herbert Blaize was elected prime minister.

The other activity organized by the MBPM was the commemoration on March 13 of the eighth anniversary of the revolt that brought the revolutionary government to power. Both events were attended by several thousand people.

Modest but important gains have also been made in efforts to build the MBPM, reported Marryshow. "We have been successful in publishing the party's newspaper [*Indies Times*] with more regularity. Since the beginning of the year, following a lapse at the end of last year, the paper has come out every week," Marryshow noted.

Meetings of the MBPM are being held in all of the parishes in the country. "Our aim is to be able to meet and discuss with people one on one," said Marryshow. "We have been sending out the message that it doesn't matter the number of people who want to start a group of the party. It can be two or three people and build from there. Since the collapse of the revolution we have learned to be more patient," Marryshow emphasized.

Based on the increased receptivity to the MBPM's ideas, Marryshow said, "we want to invite not just party members but ordinary working people to the convention. We want them to see the party at work, in action, so that they can decide to join the party."

Winning youth

Marryshow said that participating in sports and cultural activities has played an important role in building the MBYO. The youth organization, for example, organized several hiking clubs to participate in last year's October 19 activities. The teams climbed the mountain that had been the site

of the headquarters of Julien Fedon, leader of the slave rebellion on the island in 1795. At the summit a talk was given on the history of the slave revolt.

Youth organized around sports groups include basketball and soccer teams. One of the teams, the Maurice Bishop Triple Pumpers, won the championship in the St. Andrews parish league.

Opposition to apartheid

Another example of the change in the political situation in Grenada is a new openness to international issues. Marryshow pointed to the formation last November of an anti-apartheid committee in Grenada as a "significant development."

The formation of the committee was a direct result of the servile adherence of the NNP government to U.S. policy. "Many people were outraged when the government voted in the United Nations along with the U.S. to oppose sanctions against South Africa," Marryshow explained. "It really caused an uproar in the country."

"The committee is broad based," said Marryshow, "including not only progressives and members of our party, but also church groups, cultural and sporting groups, individual trade unions, and other political parties."

The committee has organized several events. Most recently it held a film showing and discussion. Marryshow said that the aim of the group is to educate the Grenadian people, especially the youth, on the issue of apartheid.

Attacks on democratic rights

Faced with increasing dissatisfaction as a result of worsening economic conditions, the NNP government has moved to curtail the democratic rights of working people in Grenada.

Leaders of the MBPM are a special target of these attacks. Marryshow is one of 10 Grenadians who graduated with medical degrees from the University of Havana in Cuba in 1986. Upon their return to Grenada that same year, all were denied the right to practice their profession. They were forced to go through another two-year internship program.

Two of the doctors finally left the country. Seven others were taken into the program with the promise of positions after its completion. Marryshow, who was also scheduled to join the program, has been told that he would not be permitted to do so.

After several months of stalling by the government, Marryshow was informed that his exclusion was based on criticisms he had made of the government while on a speaking tour in the United States in 1987.

The MBPM is fighting this attack and plans to take Marryshow's case to Grenada's Supreme Court. A nationwide petition campaign for his admission to the internship program has been launched. Plans are also under way to submit the case, along with other violations of human rights in the country, to the UN Human Rights Commission and Amnesty International.

In June 1987 Blaize's government pushed the Emergency Powers Act through parliament. The bill allows the government to impose a state of emergency, during

which it can assume sweeping powers over the economy and over the right to travel and demonstrate. It also provides for arbitrary detention and deportation of persons deemed undesirable.

Einstein Louison, another leader of the MBPM, had his passport taken away three years ago. A special passport law was adopted, which allowed the government to confiscate Louison's passport on the grounds of national security. The MBPM leader received the largest vote of all the party's candidates in the last elections.

US. military presence

The U.S. military presence on the island has been substantially reduced, Marryshow told me. However, under the guise of carrying out maneuvers with the Grenadian coast guard to combat "drug trafficking," more U.S. soldiers have been reintroduced. The troops are based on the carrier ship *Taurus*.

"Their real purpose," said Marryshow, "is to be a physical reminder of the invasion that took place in 1983, and to keep the Grenadian people in check."

The maneuver is scheduled to conclude at the end of May, but the agreement also provides for extending the presence of *Taurus* if needed.

Economic and social crisis

Marryshow noted that "the economic crisis has affected people in the rural areas differently than in the towns. That is because the majority of the poor people come from the countryside, and feel it differently when they go to the shops. They feel more of the strain on their pockets," he said.

"This is why we have concentrated a lot of our work in the countryside. Because this is where you get a genuine feel for the suffering the people are undergoing on a daily basis," Marryshow explained.

The government has also started a program of taking the large estates and breaking

them up into five-acre holdings. These are leased to farmers with no plan for overall production. "This has actually led to the destruction of agriculture," Marryshow said.

State-owned companies, such as the telephone company and the national bank, are being sold to private investors by the government.

Many of the idle lands that were put into crop production under the revolutionary government have been returned to their owners, often with substantial compensation in cash payments. "A lot of the cash payments have come from the sale of the telephone company," added Marryshow.

Measures aimed at shifting the burden of taxes onto the backs of working people have added to the dissatisfaction with the government. Among these measures are a 20 percent value-added tax, a form of sales tax that applies to almost all items except basic foodstuffs. The government also imposed a 10 percent surcharge on all products produced outside the Caribbean region.

Marryshow explained that the latter measure, which is falsely presented as protection for Grenadian farmers, also hits wage workers hard because it primarily covers goods such as cheese, eggs, milk, and other staples. Many businesses in the country added this cost to products they had stockpiled before the surcharge went into effect.

Unemployment in the country is nearly 50 percent, reported Marryshow, with an even higher level for the youth. The cost of living has risen 20 percent over the last year.

Differences within the NNP on driving through these measures, including a proposal last year to dismiss one-quarter of the civil service workers, led to a split in the government. Several key NNP ministers have since formed an opposition capitalist party called the National Democratic Congress.

Iceland parliament bans trade with South Africa and Namibia

BY SIGURLAUG GUNNLAUGSDÓTTIR

REYKJAVÍK, Iceland — The parliament in this North Atlantic island country voted on May 10 to ban all trade with South Africa and apartheid-ruled Namibia. The ban on trade registers a big victory for anti-apartheid forces in Iceland.

On April 22 Iceland's foreign minister, Steingrímur Hermannsson, met with the African National Congress representative to Denmark, Pritz Dullay. The foreign minister told Dullay that he expected legislation banning trade with South Africa to be presented to parliament by the fall.

Dullay met with the foreign minister while visiting Reykjavík to participate in a meeting to promote the book *Che Guevara and the Cuban Revolution*, published by Pathfinder/Pacific and Asia.

But action on the ban was taken faster than Hermannsson expected. On April 28 the government asked the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs to work

out a joint proposal for ending trade. The following day five of the six members of the commission, representing five political parties, presented a proposal that has now become law.

Albert Guðmundsson, a leader of the Civilians' Party, opposed the law. Guðmundsson is one of the largest wholesale traders in the country.

A section of the law emphasizing the need for the ban explains, "Experience demonstrates that a statement of opinion by parliament is not adequate to halt trade with South Africa, but a law is needed."

As a percentage of Iceland's total trade, trade with South Africa has been declining since 1984. Most recently, imports from South Africa were valued at 20 to 30 million Icelandic kronas (\$460,000 to \$700,000). Last year imports from South Africa amounted to .05 percent of Iceland's overall imports. Exports have remained at .01 percent.

Target week gets off to a strong start

Powerful finish during June 4-15 countdown days key to making 9,000 goal

BY NORTON SANDLER
AND JIM WHITE

Boosted by a strong start during the May 21-27 target week, our distributors in the United States and around the world are mapping out a course to make the 9,000 goal for our international circulation drive by the June 15 deadline.

Especially important will be organizing a final 12-day "countdown" effort beginning Saturday, June 4.

Fighting to make the goals adopted in each local area will be key to winning 6,000 subscribers to the *Militant* and 1,500 to the Spanish-language monthly *Perspectiva Mundial*, as well as 1,500 readers for the Marxist magazine *New International*.

Local distributors will be setting specific goals for each of the 12 countdown days.

We strongly encourage that a special effort be put into fielding full-time teams for several days during that period. These teams can campaign in working-class areas and on campuses in cities where distributors live, or travel to outlying areas. In some cases, a couple of local areas may want to work together to field teams.

The international campaign has lagged behind schedule from the beginning, but early reports confirm that the target week is helping us get in position to make the goal.

New York supporters of the Socialist Workers Party presidential ticket of James Warren and Kathleen Mickells report that after four days of the target week, they have sold a combined total of 173 *Militant* and *PM* subscriptions and individual copies of *New International*.

In Miami, backers of the SWP campaign set themselves a combined goal of 40 for the target week. After two days they had already sold 29. A regional team that traveled to the University of Florida in

Gainesville sold 16 *Militant* subscriptions, along with one *PM* subscription and \$91 worth of literature from a Pathfinder table.

Newark campaign supporters also had a successful start, selling 14 *Militant* and 12 *PM* subscriptions on May 21. That evening two copies of *New International* were purchased by participants at the Militant Labor Forum. The next day distributors sold 23 *Militant* and *PM* subscriptions and three copies of *Nouvelle Internationale*, the French-language sister publication of *New International*.

In addition, a team to southern New Jersey that was a joint effort between campaign supporters in Newark and Philadelphia sold 12 subscriptions to *Perspectiva Mundial*.

José Alvarado reports that the tally in Los Angeles on May 21 was 22 *Militant* and 26 *PM* subs, and six copies of *New International*. Alvarado says campaign teams sold most of the subscriptions going door to door in working-class neighborhoods in Compton, Long Beach, and East and West Los Angeles.

Dave Cahalane reports from Boston that 10 *Militant* and 12 *PM* subscriptions, along with seven copies of *New International* were sold the first two days of the target week. Boston campaigners sold three *Militant* subscriptions and two copies of *New International* in Jay, Maine. Seven *PM* subs were sold in the Dominican community in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Regional sales

During the drive, many local areas have had good success in fielding teams to regional campuses, plant gates, and farming communities.

Miesa Patterson reports that Omaha supporters recently spent two weekends cam-

paing in Weeping Water, Nebraska, a farming and limestone mining town some 40 miles from Omaha. They got 13 *Militant* subscribers and sold three copies of *New International*.

Linda Joyce told us that a team from Miami traveled to Sebring, Florida, to attend the state convention of the United Farm Workers of America. Seven subscriptions to *PM* and the *Militant* were sold.

In Canada, plans are being finalized for a big effort between May 29 and June 4.

Distributors of the publications in Toronto sold 25 subscriptions in April. Several were sold at demonstrations in solidarity with the Palestinian struggle and in support of abortion rights.

Since then, they have continued to take the press to actions, while also organizing regular teams to contact subscribers of the *Militant* and the Canadian biweekly *Socialist Voice* to ask them to renew. More than half of the 60 subscribers contacted have decided to renew or purchase an additional subscription.

Montreal supporters are ahead of schedule on their *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* goals. Distributors of the revolutionary press set up tables at the public market and at a large subway station every Saturday. Paul Kouri, who is coordinating the campaign in Canada, said that "the response to the *Militant* by workers whose first language is French is better than the most optimistic expectations. Because of the weekly coverage and its wide variety, workers are willing to try to read as much of the paper as they can."

The push in Canada will culminate with wrap-up rallies for the Pathfinder Bookstore fund campaign. A rally in Montreal will be held on June 3, and in Toronto on June 4. The purpose of the \$8,000 (US\$6,400) fund is to strengthen the Pathfinder bookstores in those two cities.

If you want to help us on the international circulation drive, look us up on page 12 or call the *Militant* business office at (212) 929-3486.

London bookstore will boost Pathfinder's internat'l sales

BY NORTON SANDLER

The international circulation of revolutionary literature will get a boost this coming summer with the opening of a new Pathfinder bookstore in London.

The bookshop will be located at 47 The Cut, near the busy Waterloo subway stop. This is where Pathfinder's London sales and distribution office has been located for a number of years. The space is being remodeled by an international team of volunteers that will include several supporters of Pathfinder from the United States and Canada.

"Pathfinder Books will carry material from the historic arsenal of the working-class movement," Jonathan Silberman explained in a telephone interview. Silberman is a national coordinator of a newly established Pathfinder Bookshop Fund. The goal for the fund, which will run until June 25, is £15,000 (\$28,000). Nearly £2,000 has been collected so far.

"The Pathfinder bookstore will make available the writings of the founders of scientific socialism, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, the leaders of the Communist International in Lenin's time; and of contemporary revolutionary leaders in Cuba, Nicaragua, South Africa, and elsewhere," Silberman said.

"Working people are interested in finding books that address the major questions of our time," he continued. "This interest has grown following the stock market crash last October. More and more people are becoming convinced that capitalism offers increasing joblessness, hunger, and misery."

"The new shop meets a need. There is really nothing like it in London," Silberman emphasized.

Connie Harris is the other coordinator of the Pathfinder Bookshop Fund. Harris has worked on sales and distribution of Pathfinder books and pamphlets in Britain for

more than two decades.

"The new bookshop will carry Pathfinder's full range of titles," Harris said. "This includes writings of Fidel Castro, Che Guevara, Maurice Bishop, leaders of the Sandinista revolution, Malcolm X, Leon Trotsky, Farrell Dobbs and James P. Cannon. It will have books on the fight for women's liberation and on trade union struggles."

"We will also have an ample stock of Spanish and French titles, so the bookshop will be accessible to the many working people here who speak these languages and to many visitors to this city from around the world," said Harris. "Pathfinder Books will be a place workers and youth will be able to hold political discussions."

"The £15,000 Pathfinder Bookshop Fund will help meet the costs of renting the space and refurbishing it," Silberman said, "as well as stocking the shop and making sure that it has enough funds to operate until it is established."

A series of rallies promoting the fund have been held throughout Britain. Speakers at events held in South Wales and Sheffield included George Johannes of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa; Jaime López of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front-Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador; Itula Panduleni of the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia; and South Wales coal miner Phil Cullen.

A successful event was also held in Manchester. Another is planned for Nottingham.

Kathleen Mickells, Socialist Workers Party candidate for U.S. vice-president; a representative of the ANC and Silberman will speak at a May 28 rally in London.

Harris and Silberman stressed that they are getting an enthusiastic response to their recent fund appeal letter. One supporter has already sent in a check for £750. "Big or small, all donations are important," Silberman emphasized.

Donations can be sent to Pathfinder Bookshop Fund, 47 The Cut, London, SE1 8LL, England.

Sales Drive Progress

Area	Drive Totals			Militant subscriptions		New International single copies		Perspectiva Mundial subscriptions	
	Goal	Sold	%Sold	Goal	Sold	Goal	Sold	Goal	Sold
Miami	225	155	69	145	112	40	14	40	29
Los Angeles	600	365	61	340	218	100	72	160	75
Boston	350	206	59	240	152	50	20	60	34
Birmingham, Ala.	175	99	57	140	70	25	27	10	2
New York	1,200	674	56	600	362	300	186	300	126
Omaha, Neb.	125	70	56	80	57	25	11	20	2
Seattle	275	149	54	200	97	25	16	50	36
Newark, N.J.	460	249	54	275	144	85	42	100	63
Milwaukee	150	80	53	100	63	25	10	25	7
Greensboro, N.C.	125	60	48	100	56	15	2	10	2
Twin Cities, Minn.	285	131	46	230	107	35	14	20	10
San Francisco	350	157	45	200	105	75	17	75	35
Portland, Ore.	140	62	44	100	39	25	18	15	5
Detroit	250	110	44	185	98	40	4	25	8
Austin, Minn.	90	38	42	65	31	15	5	10	2
Chicago	350	146	42	215	107	60	21	75	18
Phoenix	240	95	40	135	48	30	18	75	29
Atlanta	205	81	40	150	66	40	8	15	7
Pittsburgh	250	96	38	185	83	45	9	20	4
Kansas City	130	49	38	90	39	20	2	20	8
Philadelphia	210	74	35	140	55	30	8	40	11
Oakland, Calif.	265	90	34	150	62	50	16	65	12
Houston	215	71	33	140	55	30	4	45	12
Morgantown, W.V.	135	44	33	115	37	15	5	5	2
Des Moines, Iowa	195	63	32	140	53	30	6	25	4
Cleveland	145	46	32	110	41	20	3	15	2
Washington, D.C.	250	77	31	170	50	50	10	30	17
Baltimore	185	54	29	150	50	30	0	5	4
Price, Utah	60	17	28	40	14	10	1	10	2
St. Louis	250	61	24	190	49	50	11	10	1
Salt Lake City	150	32	21	115	26	20	3	15	3
Charleston, W.V.	120	24	20	100	17	15	7	5	0
* National Team	-	58	-	-	47	-	2	-	9
Cincinnati	18	10	56	18	10	-	-	-	-
Louisville	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Other U.S.	-	23	-	-	22	-	-	-	1
U.S. totals	8,178	3,816	47	5,358	2,642	1,425	592	1,395	582
London	62	33	53	45	29	8	2	9	2
South Wales	40	17	43	27	16	10	0	3	1
South Yorks	45	15	33	30	13	5	0	10	2
Manchester	34	7	21	24	6	5	0	5	1
Nottingham	39	8	21	24	6	12	2	3	0
Other Britain	-	19	-	-	5	-	14	-	-
Britain totals	220	99	45	150	75	40	18	30	6
Canada	340	225	66	200	142	100	43	40	40
Iceland	15	5	33	15	5	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	220	175	80	180	150	30	18	10	7
* Puerto Rico	-	14	-	-	3	-	1	-	10
Other Internat'l	-	43	-	-	18	-	22	-	3
Totals	8,973	4,377	49%	5,903	3,035	1,595	694	1,475	648
Drive Goals	9,000			6,000		1,500		1,500	
Should be		6,219	69%						

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Ohio petitioners find broad interest in Warren-Mickells program

BY PETE SEIDMAN

CLEVELAND — In the first 11 days of petitioning in Ohio, supporters of James Warren and Kathleen Mickells have gathered 7,205 names to put the Socialist Workers Party presidential ticket on the Ohio ballot. Their goal is 10,000 signatures by June 4. The state requires 5,000.

"But the big news from Ohio," says David Marshall, the SWP candidate for U.S. Senate, "is the large number of subscriptions and individual copies of the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* that have been sold while gathering such an impressive number of signatures."

So far, 79 subscriptions and 390 indi-

our campaign's analysis that the economy is heading toward a new depression.

"A significant number of workers see that the Democratic and Republican candidates are arguing only over what solutions to this crisis would best serve the interests of large corporations. They respond with genuine interest to the SWP campaign proposal for how to fight for jobs."

"Discussions on these points," Marshall said, "are the basis for the success we've had in building the circulation of the socialist press."

Petitioners in Lorain, near the site of a large USX steel plant west of Cleveland, found lots of interest in a feature article in a recent *Militant* that focused on developments in Cuba. A woman told campaign supporter Joan Radin that she'd "like to read about that."

Radin also met a Puerto Rican who was pleased to meet another revolutionary-minded worker. She bought a *Militant* subscription for herself and a single copy of *PM* to show her Spanish-speaking coworkers.

The socialist campaign is also getting a good response on campus. Petitioners sold 15 subscriptions to the *Militant* and numerous Pathfinder pamphlets at Cleveland State University.

Members of the Young Socialist Alliance are organizing a discussion on Cuba for these new subscribers at the Cleveland campaign headquarters.

Campaigners have also been collecting signatures and selling subscriptions in Cincinnati, Columbus, Coshocton, Toledo, Akron, Sandusky, Dayton, and in Belmont County — the center of Ohio's coalfields.

Throughout the state petitioners have been able to hold good discussions on the case of Mark Curtis, a young political activist framed up by cops in Des Moines, Iowa.

More than 100 new subscribers and other interested working people have added their names to petitions demanding that the charges against Curtis be dropped.

On May 28, SWP candidate David Marshall will speak at a campaign barbecue. It will be held at 3900 Whitman Avenue in Cleveland at 6:30 p.m. For more information call (216) 861-6150.

Ohio is one of 18 states, along with Washington, D.C., where the SWP is seeking ballot status in 1988. So far, Warren and Mickells have been officially certified to be on the ballot in Utah and New Jersey.

A major national effort to get the ticket on the ballot in Alabama will begin in mid-June and in New York on July 12.

hundreds of others traveled by train, car, van, or plane from as far away as Seattle. Crowd estimates were from 15,000 to 25,000, and people were still coming to the rally site late into the afternoon.

The demonstration was endorsed by every major union, as well as numerous civil rights, women's, and other organizations. More than 150 buses came from the New York-New Jersey area, one of the largest contingents being from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Buses of Chinese- and Spanish-speaking workers reflected the diversity of this union.

Speakers at the rally included Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; William Winn, president of the United Food and Commercial Workers union; members of Congress; Claude Pepper, ex-congressman from Florida and an advocate for senior citizens; and Molly Yard, president of the National Organization for Women.



Militant/Pete Seidman

Petitioning in streets of Cleveland. People not only signed, but picked up or subscribed to campaign's newspapers.

vidual copies of the *Militant* have been sold, along with 14 subscriptions and 18 single copies of *PM*. Two copies of the Marxist magazine *New Internationalist* have also been sold. The *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial* are actively campaigning in support of the Socialist Workers ticket.

"These sales are higher than most of us initially thought we could do while petitioning," Marshall explained. "But we found that there was broad agreement with

15,000 unionists at D.C. rally demand gov't aid to families

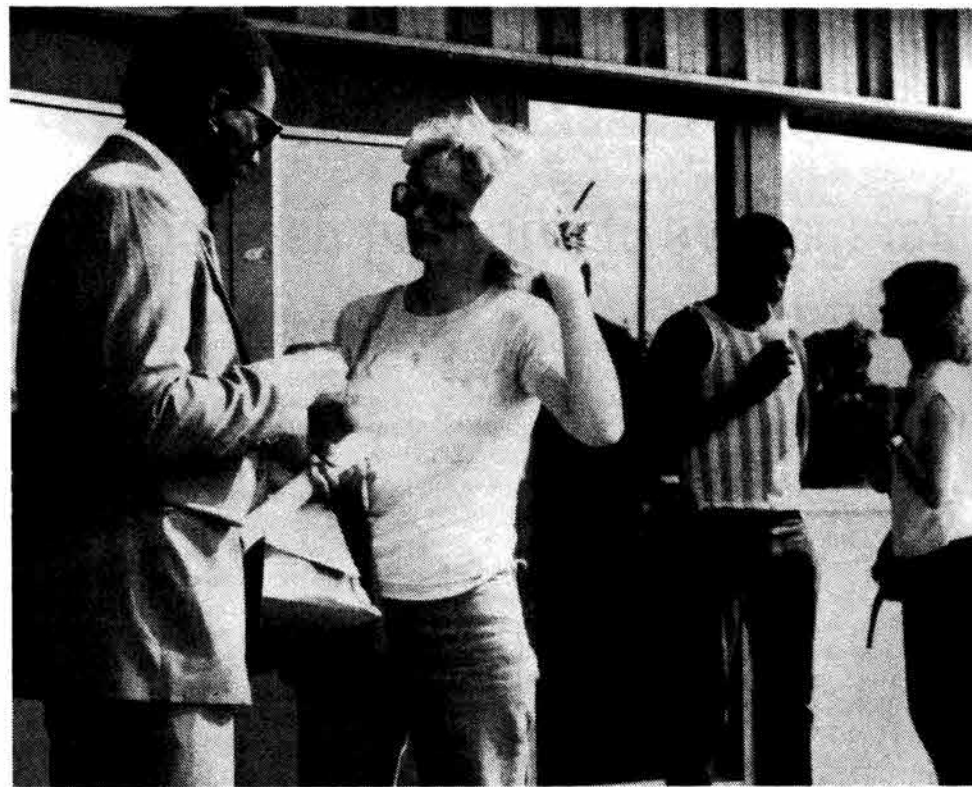
BY EDWIN FRUIT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Thousands of trade unionists converged here May 14 as part of the American Family Day celebration sponsored by the Coalition of Labor Union Women. The gathering called for "government action now for a national family policy," urging that all families must have affordable quality support. This includes jobs, health care, child- and elder-care, family leaves, equal pay for work of equal value, and other measures.

As part of the building for the demonstration, a booklet was put out on the deteriorating conditions in these areas. It explained the effects of the loss of millions of jobs, the lack of medical care and child-care, and the devastation this has had, especially on working women.

Among the specific measures proposed was an increase in the minimum wage.

The Baltimore Council of the AFL-CIO estimates that more than 400 buses came from the East, Midwest, and South, while



Militant/Argiris Malapanis

James Warren (left) talks with Minnesota auto worker about working-class program to deal with impending economic crisis. Widespread concern about the future leads working people to look closely at Warren-Mickells proposals.

Calif. socialists field ticket

BY MATILDE ZIMMERMANN

MARTINEZ, Calif. — The Socialist Workers Party announced two candidates for U.S. Congress at a news conference here May 12.

Steven Fuchs, chairperson of the San Francisco SWP and well known as a leader in the Bay Area of the movement against U.S. intervention in Central America, is running in the 5th C.D. in San Francisco.

Shellia Kennedy, a national leader of the Young Socialist Alliance and a steelworker, is the candidate in the 7th C.D. in Contra Costa County.

Martinez, 35 miles northeast of San Francisco, is the county seat for Contra Costa. The county is an important industrial area, with oil refineries, shipyards, and steel and chemical plants. There are also some agricultural areas.

Kennedy is a laborer at one of the largest industrial plants in the county — the sprawling U.S.S. Posco (formerly U.S. Steel) steel mill in Pittsburg. Kennedy is the first Socialist Workers candidate to run in Contra Costa County.

In his statement to the media, Fuchs proposed a program to deal with the depression he said was approaching for working people in the United States and around the world.

The article in the *Contra Costa Times* the next day focused on Kennedy's proposals for how workers could defend themselves against health and safety violations and other attacks. "No one should go to work and be killed because of speedups, cutbacks, or the drive for bigger profits," the article quoted Kennedy as saying. Two workers have been killed at U.S.S. Posco in the last year and several others seriously injured. Kennedy also blasted the owners of the Shell Oil refinery located in Martinez for allowing hundreds of thousands of gallons of oil to be spilled into the Carquinez Straits.

The socialist campaign already has supporters in a number of plants and refineries throughout Contra Costa County and expects that the program Kennedy and Fuchs are presenting will get a good response from workers in the county.

Your help is needed . . .

1988 Socialist Workers Party \$50,000 campaign fund drive May 21 – July 9

This year, the Socialist Workers Party is running James Warren for U.S. president, and Kathleen Mickells for vice-president.

Your help is needed in a seven-week drive to raise \$50,000 for the campaign. This fund will help cover the cost of tens of thousands of pieces of literature, travel around the country and several international trips, and national petitioning teams to help obtain ballot status in several states.

Supporters of the socialist ticket in 32 cities have set goals to make the fund a success. Below are the figures for each area.

Atlanta	1,450
Austin, Minn.	500
Baltimore	1,150
Birmingham, Ala.	950
Boston	1,750
Charleston, W.Va.	1,000
Chicago	2,200
Cleveland	1,150
Des Moines, Iowa	750
Detroit	1,350
Greensboro, N.C.	800
Houston	1,150
Kansas City	750
Los Angeles	3,250
Miami	1,450
Milwaukee	950

Morgantown, W.Va.	1,150
New York	7,000
Newark, N.J.	3,000
Oakland, Calif.	1,700
Omaha, Neb.	1,100
Philadelphia	1,650
Phoenix	1,150
Pittsburgh	1,600
Portland, Ore.	900
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Palestinian struggle and Arab peoples' fig.

Perspective of winning democratic, secular Palestine advances struggle to top

BY FRED FELDMAN

(Last of eight articles)

The current Palestinian struggle, which began in December, is the most massive and sustained since Israel was established on Palestinian land in 1948. It is the most massive popular revolt in Palestine since the 1936-39 uprising against British colonial rule.

The Israeli regime has responded with a savage escalation of the violence and attacks on democratic rights that have always characterized its rule over the Palestinians. More than 170 people have been killed. Thousands more are held in prison. Thousands have had their bones broken, or been subjected to other forms of beatings and torture.

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has called on troops to answer the protests with "force, might, and beatings."

"Our task," explained Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, "is to . . . once again put the fear of death in the Arabs."

Yet, the uprising has not been broken. Strikes and protests in the West Bank and Gaza Strip continue. On national strike days, tens of thousands of Palestinian workers from the West Bank and Gaza Strip who work across what in Israel is known as the "green line," and sometimes also many of the 750,000 Palestinians who live within that line, stay home from work. (The "green line" separates the parts of Palestine that have been formally incorporated into Israel from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which are under Israeli military rule.)

During this fight, thousands of young fighters are gaining experience through participating in and leading mass struggles. These youth, and other Palestinians, have formed a network of organizations throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

One example is the Shabibeh, or Youth Committees for Social Action. Hundreds of such organizations now function across the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

After nearly six months of bloody repression, the Israeli authorities have failed to achieve their goal — which one Israeli commentator summed up as "erasing the smile from the face of Palestinian youth."

The battle waged by the Palestinians has strengthened solidarity with their struggle around the world, including in the United States where the portrayal of Israel as a "progressive democracy" has been further exposed.

In December prominent Palestinian leaders put forward 14 immediate demands. They tell a lot about the oppression Palestinians suffer, the character of the Israeli regime, and the goals Palestinians are fighting for.

They include:

- The "release of all prisoners who were arrested during the recent uprising and foremost among them our children;"
- "Cancellation of the policy of expulsion and allowing all exiled Palestinians to return to their homes;"
- "The immediate lifting of the siege of the refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza and withdrawal of the army from all population centers;"
- "The cancellation of all restrictions on political freedoms, including the restrictions on meetings and conventions, and making provisions for free municipal elections under the supervision of a neutral authority;"
- Legalizing "political contacts between inhabitants of the occupied territories and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in such a way as to allow for the participation of Palestinians from the territories in the proceedings of the Palestine National Council," the leading body of the PLO.

Another set of demands touches on the measures the Israeli regime has taken to strip Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza of their land and tools in order to force them to work at low wages across the green line.

These demands include:

- "A cessation of all settlement activity and land confiscation and the release of lands already confiscated." About half the land in the West Bank has been plundered from the Palestinians, as has 30 percent of the land in the Gaza Strip.
- Removing "restrictions on building permits and licenses for industrial projects and artesian wells, as well as agricultural development programs in the occupied territories."
- "Rescinding all measures taken to deprive the territories of their water resources."
- "Terminating the policy of discrimination being practiced against industrial and agricultural produce from the occupied territories."
- Return the hundreds of millions of dollars that the Israeli government deducts from the wages of workers from the West Bank and Gaza. Although they do not receive social benefits provided to workers who live across the green line, deductions for these benefits are taken from the Palestinians' wages by the government.

These demands have also won wide support among Palestinians living within the areas that are incorporated into Israel. This reflects their outrage at the treatment they receive, as well as their solidarity with Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

When hundreds of thousands of Palestinians were driven from their homes at the time Israel was being established 40 years ago, 150,000 managed to remain. The new regime confiscated the land and goods of those who had been expelled, and 40 percent of the property of those Arabs who remained. The seizure of the land of Palestinians within the green line has continued into the 1980s.

About 93 percent of the land within the green line is owned outright by the Israeli government and administered for it by the Israel Land Authority and the Jewish National Fund, which was set up in the early 1900s to help finance the colonization of Palestine. This ownership effectively bars

its use by Palestinians, and assures control of it by the ruling capitalist class.

Palestinians within the green line face pervasive legal and extra legal segregation and discrimination in housing, education, employment, and in other arenas.

This was highlighted recently when Ariel Sharon, who helped engineer the massacres of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon, took an apartment in a Palestinian neighborhood in East Jerusalem which is formally annexed to Israel. The move was a provocative one, implying expanded Israeli settlement and confiscation of Palestinian land.

But Palestinians are barred by the courts from living in Jerusalem's Jewish quarter.

Roots of uprising

The demands being raised by the Palestinian protesters are for equality before the law and for other basic democratic rights. The Palestinian people are asserting their right to live and be treated as human beings. These democratic demands pose a fundamental challenge to the Israeli capitalist rulers, whose wealth and power are based on denying these rights above all to the Palestinian people and also to other workers and farmers in Israel.

The roots of the current uprising lie in the struggle against colonial domination that began among the Arab peoples more than 70 years ago, with the revolt against the domination of the Ottoman Empire based in what is today Turkey. The revolt deepened with the struggles against British and French imperialism, which moved in to take over after the Ottoman Empire collapsed in World War I.

The Arab revolt sought to end colonial rule and foreign occupation and oppression. They sought to establish independent governments that could reclaim the land and resources of the region.

As the struggle deepened, the people of the Arab countries became conscious of themselves as a people suffering and seeking to end their oppression. Anti-imperialist battles began to forge national consciousness among Syrians, Egyptians, Palestinians, and others.

The establishment in 1948 of the Israeli state and the expropriation and expulsion of the Palestinian people from their homeland, backed by Washington and other im-

perialist powers — created a powerful obstacle to this movement for national liberation.

But it did not put a stop to these struggles. Advances in winning independence from imperialism were scored over the following decades in countries ranging from Egypt and Algeria to Yemen and Iran. In this context, the expulsion of the bulk of

“Since 1967, a large and growing Palestinian working class has been created. It forms most combative layer in working class in Israel. . . .”

the Palestinians in the late 1940s failed to end the development of the Palestinian national movement. Although the overwhelming majority had been dispersed in refugee camps or in Palestinian communities in other countries, they never gave up the fight to regain their homeland.

1967: turning point

The Israeli conquest in 1967 of East Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza Strip, the parts of Palestine that it had not seized in 1948, marked a turning point in this struggle. Instead of expelling the great majority of the Palestinian population, as was done in the areas Israel took over in 1948, the Israeli rulers initiated a process of stripping the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza of their land and tools so they would be forced to work for Israeli employers at low wages.

Although East Jerusalem was annexed, the West Bank and Gaza remained under military rule. This enabled the regime to deny all political rights to the Palestinians there, facilitating the policy of expropriating them of their land. The rulers also hoped military rule would seal off the people of these territories from contact and collaboration with working people in the rest of Israeli-held Palestine.

ISRAEL'S WAR AGAINST THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

BY DAVID FRANKEL & WILL REISSNER



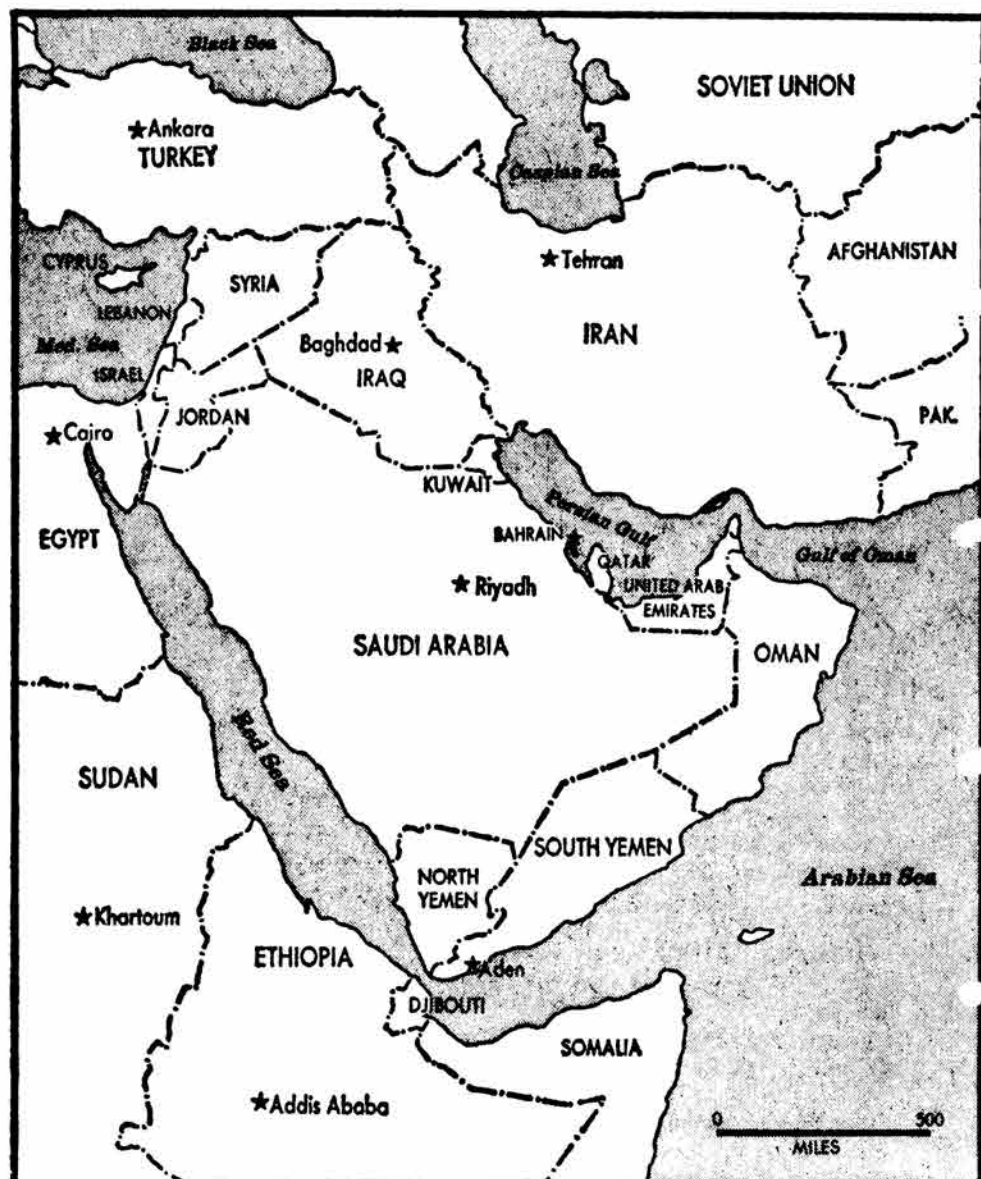
Israel's War Against the Palestinian People

By David Frankel and Will Reissner

Written following Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, this pamphlet explains why the Israeli state is perpetually at war with the Arab peoples, and why Palestinians are struggling for freedom.

\$1.25. Available from Pathfinder bookstores listed on page 12 or by mail from Pathfinder, 410 West St., New York, N.Y. 10014. Please include 75 cents for handling.

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at for liberation

le Israeli rulers

This marked a change from the goal originally proclaimed by the founders of Israel, which was to populate Palestine almost exclusively with Jewish colonizers from other countries, settling them on land seized from Palestinians. The increased demand of the Israeli employers for cheap labor, and the decline in immigration to Israel, lay behind this shift. The West Bank and Gaza Strip have also served as a captive market for Israeli-made goods.

This has been highly profitable for the Israeli capitalists. But as a result, they no longer face only Palestinians exiled in various countries, but also more than 2.2 million Palestinians living in Israeli-held Palestine. (There are approximately 1.5 million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, and 750,000 living in the rest of the country.)

Prior to 1948, the Palestinian Arabs had been mostly farmers, artisans, and small traders. The wage workers had been primarily employed in agriculture.

Since the 1967 war, a large and growing Palestinian working class has been created. More than 49 percent of the West Bank labor force is employed across the green line, as is more than 65 percent of the Gaza Strip work force. These workers form the most combative, battle-tested, and anti-imperialist layer in the working class in Israel.

This change in the class composition of the Palestinian people, imposed by the Israeli capitalists' plunder and superexploitation, has created tens of thousands more future gravediggers to bury Israeli capitalist rule. The growing social weight of Palestinian workers and their integration into the Israeli economy has been highlighted in the current revolt.

In addition to greatly increasing the potential power of the Palestinian struggle, it has strengthened all workers — Palestinian and Jewish — throughout Israeli-ruled Palestine.

All workers under Israeli rule are exploited and oppressed by the Israeli capitalist rulers. All are victimized by the rulers' restrictions on democratic rights, massive military spending, and attempts to make workers and working farmers pay for the wrenching cycle of inflation and deflation that has characterized Israel's unstable capitalist economy.

While the Israeli rulers repress and discriminate against Palestinian workers and farmers, they also have attempted to use non-Palestinian working people as cannon fodder for their wars of expansion against neighboring countries, and their civil war against the Palestinians. Among the workers who are Jewish, those whose families came to Israel from other Middle East or North African countries face racial discrimination. Most are dark-skinned and a proportionately higher number are wage workers than those of European or North American backgrounds.

Coming economic crisis

A revolutionary struggle that can overthrow the Israeli regime, which represents the interests of only a small superwealthy minority of the people living in Palestine, is the key to progress for the Palestinian people and for all the workers and farmers of the country.

This fact will become apparent to many more workers and farmers as the political and economic problems of Israeli and world capitalism deepen. The October 1987 stock market crash signaled the approach of a world capitalist economic depression. This will lead to social and political crises in the imperialist countries — not just in the semicolonial countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America that have been reeling from the devastating effects of the mountain of foreign debts heaped on them by the bankers in New York, London, Paris, Tokyo, and other imperialist centers.

The efforts of the capitalists on one side and the workers and farmers on the other to protect their interests in the crisis, and find a way out of it, will lead to huge class confrontations such as have not been seen in

the imperialist countries for decades.

Israel's capitalist economy, already shaken and dependent on billions in annual aid from the United States, will be extremely vulnerable to this crisis.

This will impel workers in Israel to attempt to forge their own independent organizations to fight for their interests. Today, the main union federation in Israel, the Histadrut, is actually one of the country's biggest businesses, and the so-called Labor Party is controlled top to bottom by big business.

To fight back in the coming crisis, Israeli workers will have to join forces with Palestinians who have been leading the way in forging unions and other independent organizations to combat the Israeli regime.

Israeli working farmers are already being strangled by growing debts to the government and bankers. Moves to reduce their living standards and take away their land will drive them to fight. To get out of the bind they're in, they will have to battle alongside the Palestinian farmers, who have been fighting confiscation and debt slavery on both sides of the green line for many years.

Israeli workers and farmers will be forced to fight for the most basic democratic rights. As class polarization and

“In coming battles, Palestinian people will be joined by hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers fighting to overturn Israeli capitalist class. . . .”

clashes intensify, the Israeli rulers will take steps toward extending over the whole country the regime of “force, might, and beatings” they have been trying to impose on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Palestinian workers and farmers will be in the forefront of the resistance to these moves.

The struggle around demands for basic democratic rights is bringing Palestinians into an intensifying confrontation with the Israeli government. The ruling rich in Israel are fiercely resisting making any concessions to these demands, which threaten both the superprofits the capitalists gain from exploiting Palestinian workers and the rulers' grip on the land and resources that were stolen from the Palestinian people.

The massive mobilizations of the Palestinians may force the Israeli rulers to yield ground on some of these demands, but they will never stop trying to roll back any gains the Palestinians make.

The struggle of the Palestinian people to end military rule and achieve and secure political rights, land, self-determination, and other basic democratic rights, ultimately leads toward a struggle to topple the Israeli regime.

To put an end to the bloody wars waged by the Israeli rulers and to defend themselves from the devastation that the developing capitalist economic crisis will threaten them with, the workers and farmers — Jewish and Palestinian — need to overturn this capitalist regime.

The key to victory for the workers and farmers in the coming battles against the rule of the Israeli capitalists and their government is unity.

The call for a democratic, secular Palestine, where Christians, Jews, and Muslims will live together in freedom and equality, advances the perspective of such a united struggle.

This perspective was put forward by Fatah, the leading organization in the PLO, in 1970 and later adopted by the PLO as a whole.

Establishing a democratic state means first and foremost ending the oppression



Palestinian youths wave national flag. Thousands of young fighters have gained experience in carrying out, organizing, and leading struggles.

and discrimination against the Palestinians.

That means recognizing the right of the 2.8 million Palestinians forced to live abroad, many in refugee camps, to return and reclaim their rights as citizens.

It means putting an end to the discriminatory “law of return.” This law allows anyone whose mother is Jewish or who converts to Judaism to settle in Israel with the rights of citizens, but bars millions of Palestinians, who were born there in many cases and whose families had lived there for many generations.

Radical land reform is imperative to enable returning Palestinians whose families were stripped of their land to resume farming if they wish, and to provide sufficient land to those on the West Bank and Gaza who have been victimized by the regime's policies of confiscation and discrimination.

A secular state is one that promulgates no particular religious belief and gives no special privileges to any religious body. Establishing such a state means abolishing the privileged position held by the Jewish religion and religious hierarchy in Israel today. Instead, unfettered freedom of religious belief or nonbelief must be won for Jews, Christians, Muslims, and others.

Future of Jordan

The struggle of the Palestinians today is having a profound impact on Jordan, where most of the population is Palestinian. When the British imperialists first took over Jordan, or Transjordan as it was called, after World War I, it had a common administration with Palestine. In 1921 the British set up a separate colonial administration for Transjordan.

A monarchy was established under Abdullah, a member of the Hashemite clan, one of the ruling clans of the Arabian peninsula. In 1946 the British government conceded formal independence to Transjordan and the name was changed to Jordan three years later.

Because the Jordanian monarchy is undemocratic and completely dependent on imperialism, it has little popular support. The Hashemite kings from Abdullah to Hussein have always feared the Palestinian national movement and other liberation struggles in the Middle East.

Their hostility was expressed in their annexation of the West Bank after Israel conquered most of Palestine in 1948, and their attempts to suppress the Palestinian struggle there; in the bloody Black September bloodbath against the Palestinians in Jordan in 1970; and in King Hussein's unsuccessful effort to force the people of the West Bank to back him against the PLO in 1986.

The overturn of the Israeli government and the conquest of the democratic revolution in Palestine would sound the death

knell for this regime and open up the possibility that the people there could choose to become part of a democratic Palestine.

In the coming battles, the Palestinian people fighting for their national rights will be joined by hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers fighting to overturn the rule of the Israeli capitalist class.

Road to workers' and farmers' rule

The changes in the composition of the Palestinian people, greatly increasing the percentage who are workers, have reinforced the social weight of the exploited classes among the Palestinians, and in Israeli-held Palestine as a whole. This places workers and farmers in a stronger position to take the lead in the democratic revolution that will put an end to oppression by the Israeli regime.

Every advance in this direction will place the workers and farmers of Palestine in a more advantageous position to advance to the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government in Palestine. The democratic revolution in Palestine will open the road to putting an end to capitalist oppression and exploitation in Palestine, as part of the worldwide battle of workers and farmers to forge a communist future.

Tear gas producer pressured to halt sales to Israeli government

Bowing to pressure, a U.S. manufacturer of tear gas said that it will stop selling its product to Israel.

Tear gas is supposed to be nonlethal, but Israeli troops have been using it to kill Palestinian protesters. Correspondents have reported numerous cases of soldiers throwing grenades into enclosed areas. The canisters specifically warn that this is lethal.

TransTechnology, the manufacturer, said it had come under “tremendous pressure” from the U.S. Arab-American community.

In April, several hundred people protested outside the company laboratory in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. The American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee played a leading role in the fight to halt the sale of the tear gas.

The demand was supported by Physicians for Human Rights, which recently had a team of medical workers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip studying the violence directed against Palestinian protesters.

Since the Palestinian uprising began in December, Israel has bought 120,000 tear gas grenades and projectiles. These are financed by a U.S. government subsidy.

May Day in Philippines: 100,000 workers march

Demand government action in face of continuing economic crisis

BY PATTI IYAMA

MANILA, Philippines — In the largest May Day demonstration in recent years, 100,000 workers waving red banners and chanting militant slogans marched to a rally at Rizal Park here.

Marchers converged on the park from at least five feeder points throughout the city. Contingents of workers and students joined up along the route. All along the way, people stopped to watch. Many smiled and waved or gave the thumbs-up sign to express their solidarity with the demonstrators.

A small group of protesters with scarf masks on their faces and with paint brushes and buckets in hand rushed to put slogans on buildings.

Although the demonstration here was peaceful, other May Day actions in the country were attacked by the military. In Calamba, Laguna Province, 30 miles south of Manila, five people were injured and 10 missing after the Police Constabulary opened fire on 5,000 peaceful marchers.

On Mindanao Island, where 20,000 workers demonstrated, 40 workers were reported arrested. In Bacalod, Negros Island, the marchers were blocked by the military, which prevented them from holding their rally. And in Cebu, the military harassed some 3,000 marchers, confiscating their banners.

The labor day demonstrations focused on two demands: a 10 peso per day (50 U.S. cents) across-the-board increase in wages; and a greater reduction in the prices of gasoline and other petroleum products than the one announced that day by the government. The Manila rally denounced President Corazon Aquino's 50 centavos a liter (2.5 cents) rollback in gasoline prices as "insufficient for most workers."

After a protest strike in the Philippines last October, the government raised the minimum wage in December from 57 pesos (US\$2.85) a day to the equivalent of \$3.35. According to the Philippine Department of Labor, however, the average family of six needs at least \$7.34 to live decently.

A national survey by three governmental departments in 1985 found that nearly 60 percent of all Filipino families live below the poverty line. And the continuing economic crisis has further eroded workers' standard of living. The unions, therefore, are pressing to increase wages by 10 pesos and to enforce the minimum wage law,

which even now is being ignored by many employers.

Labor leaders had expected a 5 to 7.5 cents per liter rollback in gas prices in view of the increased prices of basic goods and the decreasing price of oil on the world market. President Aquino herself had recommended last October the reduction of the prices of petroleum products to pre-August 1987 levels.

Aquino's package

Instead, Aquino announced on May 1 a package of worker benefits that included cuts in housing loan interest rates, expansion of the government's social services, and the meager 6 percent reduction in fuel prices. Aquino rejected all demands for wage increases and a 13 to 20 percent cut in fuel prices.

The May Day demonstration in Manila drew workers from almost all industries and was sponsored by the Labor Advisory Consultative Council. The LACC includes all unions except the conservative Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which was founded in 1977 and collaborated closely with Ferdinand Marcos' regime.

The largest union federations in the LACC include the Government Employees Coordinating Council (GECC), the largest coalition of public sector employees, and the left wing May 1 Movement (KMU), which represents 750,000 workers and more than 100 independent unions.

In a rare show of unity with the KMU, the Social Democratic Party joined the demonstration. Greetings were also read from the underground Revolutionary Council of Trade Unions of the National Democratic Front and from the Regional Command of the Alex Boncayao Brigade, the urban guerrilla unit in Manila of the Communist Party-led New People's Army.

All of the labor union leaders joined in rejecting Aquino's announced package. LACC leader Greg del Prado told the workers' rally that the government's refusal to implement a wage hike made the union federation even more determined to push for its wage demands, "even if we have to stage another general strike."

Raul Segovia, a GECC leader, pledged that government employees would coordinate with other labor groups for a united stand on a further reduction in fuel prices.

KMU Vice-chairman Leto Villar pointed out that only a handful of workers benefit from the price rollback, because most work-



Militant/Russell Johnson

Workers in Manila march for civil liberties earlier this year. May Day demonstration drew unionists from almost all industries, demanding wage increases. Minimum wage is \$3.35 a day and 60 percent of Filipino families live below poverty line.

ers do not use premium gasoline. Diesel and kerosene, which are used by most workers, were reduced only 1.5 cents per liter. Furthermore, only a few workers can afford to buy their homes and therefore benefit from the government's reduction of mortgage rates.

Even the conservative Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, which held a much smaller separate rally on May Day, denounced the government's rollback in fuel prices as inadequate.

Prior to the May Day actions, the KMU and TUCP agreed to raise three demands on the government: the 50-cents-a-day pay raise, 5 cents reduction in fuel price, and repeal of repressive labor laws.

KMU President Crispin Beltran in his May Day speech also raised a national democratic agenda for labor, based on the "principles of socialism." He included in this agenda:

- A program of industrialization that was not export oriented, import dependent, nor controlled by multinational corporations.
- Genuine land reform that would give land free to those who till it.
- A democratic state that would uphold civil liberties and democratic rights.

- An armed forces of the people.
- A comprehensive scientific and nationalist education and culture.
- Rejection of all forms of foreign domination and imperialism.

After the rally, 30,000 people joined a torchlight parade through the city to the Mendiola Bridge, which leads to the Malacañang Palace, symbolic seat of the Philippine government. The procession was led by unionists from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Belgium, Sweden, and Britain. They had been invited to the Philippines to participate in the KMU-sponsored International Solidarity Affair.

At the bridge, demonstrators were confronted by barbed wire, water cannon, spotlights, and security forces blocking the road to the palace. The Mendiola Bridge is the site of the January 1987 massacre of unarmed peasants who marched demanding land reform.

This time after a half-hour rally, the demonstrators dispersed without incident.

Patti Iyama was a delegate to the KMU International Solidarity Affair in Manila and is a member of International Association of Machinists Lodge 1759 at Washington, D.C.'s Dulles Airport.

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Australia: opening of Expo 88 greeted by Aborigines protests

BY JULIE WALKINGTON

BRISBANE, Australia — With national and international media attention focused on the opening of World Expo 88 here, more than 2,000 Aborigines and their supporters held a spirited march from downtown Brisbane. They spoke out against the oppression of Aboriginal people, the indigenous Black inhabitants of Australia, and showed the world they have their own culture and identity.

Before setting off on the April 30 protest, the marchers observed a minute of silence for the thousands of Black people who have been killed since their land was invaded by Europeans 200 years ago, and for those who continue to die at the hands of the police.

Aboriginal speakers at a rally preceding the march addressed issues affecting Black people in Australia: land rights, the death of Blacks in police custody (110 such deaths are currently under investigation by a Royal Commission), and the lack of equal opportunity.

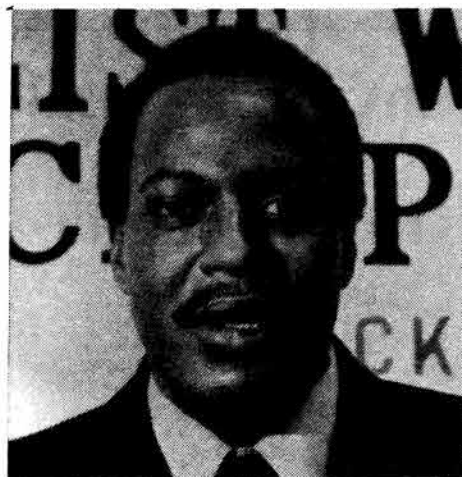
Expo 88 "is designed to convince people overseas that Australia is a wonderful place to live," Black activist Michael Mansell told the protesters. "They're trying to project the image that everyone in Australia is equal and has the same rights. So why is it that we can't join in the Bicentenary and Expo?" he asked.

The march was the high point of a week-long cultural festival and protest activities organized by the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Association (FAIRA) and the Justice 88 Committee. The events were planned to coincide with the opening of the international exhibition. The Justice 88 Committee is a non-Aboriginal coalition that supports sovereignty for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Led by traditional tribal dancers, the march set out from the center of the city to the gates of Expo. There, everyone sat down in the road, clapping and chanting "Land rights now!" while the dancers performed in front of the gates.

A similar march took place May 9 in Canberra, Australia's capital city, at the opening of the new Parliament House. Walking past them "with her nose in the air," as Aboriginal leaders described it, British Queen Elizabeth II turned her back on 1,000 Aborigines and white supporters. They were attempting to present her with a letter asking for intervention to guarantee rights for Aborigines.

Chants of "Land rights now!" rose above the singing of the national anthem and periodically drowned out the official speakers. The walls of new Parliament House were plastered with land rights banners.



Tony Savino

James Warren, socialist candidate for U.S. president, spoke in Toronto and Montreal.

BY JOHN STEELE

MONTREAL — The working-class slogan "an injury to one is an injury to all" was the central theme at two broadly sponsored rallies in defense of democratic rights held in Toronto and Montreal April 29 and 30. Seventy activists attended the Montreal meeting, held in the headquarters of the Confederation of National Trade Unions. A similar number turned out in Toronto.

The keynote speaker at the two rallies was James Warren, the presidential candidate of the U.S. Socialist Workers Party. Warren spoke on the significance of the recent historic victory in the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance's 15-year lawsuit against the FBI and other federal police agencies.

Last September Warren, who is Black, was subjected to racist treatment by Canadian and U.S. immigration cops at Montreal's Dorval Airport. He was de-

spected," Warren said. "From the point of view of the fight for democratic rights, if immigrants and communists have rights, then that strengthens the rights of all working people in society. That's why this victory is so important."

Turkish refugees: an example for all

At both meetings, Turkish refugees fighting deportation by the Canadian government were a significant portion of the audience.

Atanas Katrapani, speaking for the Coordinating Committee in Solidarity with the Turkish Refugees, explained that the 2,000 Turkish-born workers who came to Canada over the past couple of years "were being manipulated as scapegoats to get the new immigration law passed. Bill C-55 violates basic human rights, human dignity, and the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms," he said.



Socialist Voice/John Steele

Turkish immigrants protest threat of deportation at march on Canada's Parliament. Toronto and Montreal rallies heard Turks denounce new immigration law.

tained, strip-searched, and denied entry into the country. His exclusion generated broad protests.

"I want to thank you for the work you've done here to guarantee me the right to be able to travel to this country," Warren told the participants. "Without the support and protests from Canada, they would have continued to deny me entry into the country."

Victory against the FBI

Last January the U.S. government, the FBI, and a host of other police agencies decided not to appeal a 1986 decision by a federal court judge making it illegal for the government and its cops to continue their decades-long program of infiltration and disruption of the SWP and YSA. The court decision was the result of a suit launched by the two communist organizations in 1973.

The judge also ruled that it was illegal for the government to use the 10 million pages of files illegally gathered by the FBI through informers, wiretaps, and burglaries. He also awarded the SWP \$264,000 in damages.

"This victory is important first and foremost because the judge ruled that spies, disrupters, and agent provocateurs are not neutral information gatherers," said Warren. "They function to violate the right to privacy and freedom of association of the members of the organizations they are sent into. The judge ruled that's illegal, and it's now the law of the land."

Warren also explained that the court ruling made no distinction between members of the SWP who are citizens and those who are not citizens of the United States.

"The governments of the imperialist countries try to convince working people and defenders of democratic rights that people who are immigrants and communists have no rights that should be re-

At the Toronto meeting, Turkish Canadian Democratic Society representative Banu Kerestecioglu, stressed that the "problem of the Turkish refugees is no different from those of the other 48,000 refugees in Canada.

"Immigration Minister Barbara McDougall says she can't give us special treatment," Kerestecioglu explained. "But we don't want special treatment. All we want is to be treated equally."

Rashad Saleh, chairman of the Canada-Palestine Association, told the Toronto meeting that trainees for Canada's secret police, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are taught that all Palestinians are terrorists. He also reported that tear gas made in Canada was being used by the Israeli government against Palestinians.

Tom Holzinger from the Montreal Free South Africa Committee, whose members have been harassed by CSIS agents, urged renewed efforts to fight for sanctions against the apartheid regime. He pointed out that "a victory won anywhere is in some sense a victory won everywhere."

The SWP victory was hailed in a message from Dr. Nikky Colodny, an activist in the movement for women's right to abortion and a member of the staff of the Morgentaler abortion clinic in Toronto. A January Supreme Court ruling arising from criminal charges against Dr. Henry Morgentaler struck down Canada's anti-abortion law.

"It is winning cases like this [the SWP court suit] and the case of Dr. Morgentaler that puts powerful tools in the hands of all of us," she said.

Fighting racism

Dudley Laws from the Albert Johnson Committee Against Police Brutality told the Toronto rally that police violence

against Blacks and native people is on the rise. He condemned the recent acquittal of the Montreal cop who murdered Anthony Griffin, a Black teenager.

American Indian Movement speaker Jay Mason told the Toronto gathering that "we know from historical precedent that any country in economic crisis reverts to fascism. This is what we are dealing with. We live in the belly of the beast and the beast is dying, and when a beast dies it gets dangerous. We have to stand up and refuse to be intimidated."

Secret police in Canada

Many of the speakers dealt with the disruptive activities of CSIS agents within the labor movement.

Claudette Carbonneau, secretary general of the Montreal Council of the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CSN), described how CSIS agent provocateur Marc Boivin was used to disrupt the union federation as part of the effort of the cops and the Quebec government to crush the struggle of 300 hotel workers for union rights. As a result of the secret police operation four CSN staff workers were framed up on criminal charges and jailed.

"The parliamentary committee that looked into the question concluded that the CSIS lost control of Boivin," she said. "They said he had strict instructions only to spy on the communists inside the CSN. This rationale is used to whitewash the acts of provocation and destabilization by this agent inside a democratic organization."

Mark Curtis, a member of the United Food and Commercial Workers union and the SWP in Des Moines, Iowa, told the story of his frame-up and beating at the hands of the Des Moines cops last March. FBI files show that Curtis had already been targeted by the police agency for his "leadership role" in the antiwar movement. He faces the possibility of 25 years in prison.

"My fight is one we can and have to win. Their aim is to intimidate my coworkers and intimidate you from becoming involved in politics," the 29-year-old political activist said.

Giuseppe Sciortino, vice-president of the Quebec New Democratic Party, accused the CSIS of trying to prop up the current political system. "We salute the victory of our friends in the United States against the American police," he said.

Speaking for the Quebec civil liberties organization la Ligue des Droits et Libertés, Stuart Istvanffy explained that the tendency toward police states in all "western countries" is being carried out not only through agencies like the CSIS but through the campaign against drugs and the rights of immigrants and refugees.

Communist Party of Quebec (PCQ) leader Marianne Roy said she was "glad the efforts to ensure James Warren's right to travel have been successful." The PCQ participated in the campaign against Warren's exclusion.

Other greetings and messages of solidarity were received from André Kolompar, president of the Toronto local of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers; Local 510 of the Canadian Auto Workers in Longueuil, near Montreal; the Montreal-Nicaragua Solidarity Committee; Mohammed Ghieh, vice-president of the Quebec-Palestine Association; and Jennifer Ramsey of the Popular Summit Facilitation Committee.

Social and economic crisis

Spokespersons for the Revolutionary Workers League wound up the meetings in both cities, explaining the importance of the fight to defend democratic rights in the

context of the coming worldwide social and economic crisis announced by the October 1987 stock market crash.

Michel Dugré, who spoke at the Montreal rally, and Margaret Manwaring, who spoke in Toronto, outlined the scope of the worldwide fightback in defense of democratic rights. One of the most powerful recent examples in Canada, they pointed out, was the April 17 Montreal demonstration of 25,000 in defense of the right of the Québécois majority in Quebec to speak French.

The billionaire families that rule the imperialist powers are "driving against our democratic rights because they are tools we use in our fightback," explained Manwaring. "They try to divide us in every possible way to make sure we don't use those democratic rights to fight back."

"In fighting back we get a clearer idea who we are," said Manwaring. "We are Black, white, men, women, those born here and those born elsewhere. We are the workers who don't own factories or property and have nothing to lose by defending human rights and everything to gain."

"The conclusion we have to draw from this meeting," said Dugré, "is that to face the attacks that are coming we need more unity. This is the perspective advanced here tonight. And united we will win."

Spanish-language school in Estelí, Nicaragua, launches fund appeal

The New Institute for Central America (NICA) in Estelí, Nicaragua, has announced a fund-raising campaign to help cover the school's costs.

The NICA school offers an intensive Spanish-language course in a unique environment: revolutionary Nicaragua. Students live with Nicaraguan families in the northern town of Estelí, learning firsthand about the revolutionary process in that country. They participate in voluntary work brigades — in construction, on an agricultural cooperative, or other work.

Spanish is taught for four hours a day, five days a week, and the program includes a series of lectures given by members of the government, Sandinista National Liberation Front, unions, and by representatives of women's, farmers', and other mass organizations.

Since its first session in 1983, nearly 900 students from the United States, Canada, and Europe, have studied at the school. Dozens of Blacks, Latinos, Vietnam veterans, and solidarity activists have participated through the scholarship program.

The school's costs have increased at least five-fold because of recent currency and economic reforms made by the Nicaragua government. These economic measures were taken to stop the severe inflation caused by the U.S.-sponsored contra war and embargo. They are aimed at increasing the purchasing power of Nicaragua's workers. NICA supports the measures, noting, however, that their impact on the school requires redoubled efforts to raise funds so that the project can continue.

The program is currently operating on the basis of successful fall fund-raising. But the school needs an additional \$6,000 to cover costs through May.

The Estelí staff has volunteered to work without salary in April and part of May. "If our offer to work without salary (worth \$9,000 at the new rates) is matched by your contributions, we'll be in good shape," the school's staff notes.

Please send contributions to NICA, P.O. Box 1409, Cambridge, Mass. 02238.

CALIFORNIA

Oakland

Creationism versus Science. How every scientific advance for last 100 years contradicted myth of creationism. Speaker: Jeff Hamill, Socialist Workers Party, member Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union Local 1-5, Chevron Oil. Translation to Spanish. Sat., May 28, 7:30 p.m.; dinner, 6 p.m. 3702 Telegraph Ave. Donation: \$2, dinner, \$3. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (415) 420-1165.

Gala Socialist Campaign Picnic. Sun., May 29, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Lake Pemesal (Big Rock campsite off Broadway Terrace entrance). Donation: \$5. Sponsor: Socialist Workers Party campaign. For more information call (415) 420-1165.

San Francisco

The Socialist Campaign Presents a Program to Fight for Jobs, Racial Justice, Peace. Speaker: Steven Fuchs, Socialist Workers candidate for U.S. Congress, 5th C.D. Translation to Spanish. Sat., May 28, 7:30 p.m. 3284 23rd St. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (415) 282-6255.

Support the Palestinian Uprising! An evening in solidarity with the people of Palestine. Speakers: Ibrahim Abu Lughod, Palestine National Council member, author, professor, Northwestern University; Barbara Lubin, member of delegation to West Bank and Gaza. Fri., June 3, 7:30 p.m. First Unitarian Church (1187 Franklin at Geary). Donation: \$3-5. Sponsor: Coalition to Support the Palestinian Uprising. For more information call (415) 861-1552.

National Day of Protest to End Israeli Occupation. March and rally. Sat., June 4. Assemble 11:30 a.m. at United Nations Plaza, march at noon, 1 p.m. rally at Union Square. For more information call Palestine Solidarity Committee (415) 861-1552.

Peace Day. West Coast march and rally for Peace, Jobs, Justice at home and abroad to mark the United Nations Third Special Session on Disarmament. Sat., June 11. Assemble 11 a.m. at UN Plaza (near Civic Center BART), march 12 noon, rally 1 p.m. at Union Square. Sponsor: Mobilization for Peace, Jobs and Justice. For more information call (415) 626-8053.

Juneteenth Sale of Malcolm X Books. 20% off through June 19 at Pathfinder Books, 3284 23rd St. (near Mission). For more information call (415) 282-6255.

FLORIDA

Miami

Socialist Educational Weekend. "Rally in Support of Self-determination for Palestine." Sat., June 4, 7:30 p.m. Speakers to be announced. History of the Palestinian Liberation Struggle. Two classes. "Roots of the Crisis." Sun., June 5, 1 p.m.; "Current Upsurge: Youth

in the Frontline of Battle." Sun., June 5, 3 p.m. Classes by Fred Feldman, *Militant* staff writer. All events held at 137 NE 54th St. Translation to Spanish. Donation: \$2 per event, or \$5 for weekend. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (305) 756-1020.

GEORGIA

Atlanta

Eyewitness Report: the Current Stage of the Nicaraguan Revolution. Speaker: Roberto Kopec, Managua Bureau correspondent of *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*. Translation to Spanish. 132 Cone St. NW, 2nd floor. Donation: \$2.50 Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (404) 577-4065.

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Support the Socialist Workers Campaign. Sat., June 4, 10-11 a.m., join in distributing the campaign newspapers, the *Militant* and *Perspectiva Mundial*. 1 p.m., march with campaign supporters at Palestinian rights demonstration, Daley Plaza. 3-5 p.m., campaign headquarters open house to launch Socialist Workers campaign of Omari Musa for mayor, 6826 S Stony Island Ave. 6 p.m. forum, "An Action Program to Fight for Jobs and Justice." Speaker: Omari Musa. Translation to Spanish. Forum donation: \$3. Sponsor: Illinois Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (312) 363-7322 or 363-7136.

National Day of Protest Against Israeli Occupation. Sat., June 4, 1 p.m. Daley Plaza (Dearborn and Washington). Sponsor: Palestine Solidarity Committee. For more information call (312) 342-2986.

IOWA

Des Moines

Seven Months After the Stock Market Crash: What Lies Ahead for Working People? Speaker: Norton Sandler, *Militant* circulation director. Sat., May 28, 8 p.m. 2105 Forest Ave. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (515) 246-1695.

U.S. Politics Today: New Openings Emerging for Workers and Farmers. Class by Norton Sandler. Sun., May 29, 10:30 a.m. 2125 Forest Ave. Donation: \$2. Sponsored by Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (515) 246-1695.

Cookout and Fund-raiser for Mark Curtis. Sun., May 29, 1 p.m. To be held at nearby farm. Meet at Pathfinder Books, 2105 Forest. Sponsored by Mark Curtis Defense Committee. For more information call (515) 246-1695.

MARYLAND

Baltimore

The Defeat of the Contras: Reconstructing the New Nicaragua. Speakers: Ted Klitzke,

dean emeritus, Maryland College Institute of Art, visited Nicaragua in 1987; Leslie Salgado, Howard County Friends of Central America; Glen Swanson, Socialist Workers Party, member United Auto Workers; Morgan State University student who participated in Martin Luther King Brigade to Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast. Sat., June 4. Dinner, 6 p.m.; program, 7:30 p.m. 2913 Greenmount Ave. Donation: dinner, \$3, forum \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (301) 235-0013.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Spring Party: Barbecue and Picnic. Meet Elizabeth Soares, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Congress in 9th C.D. Sun., May 29, 12 noon. Houghton Pond in the Blue Hills Reservation. Donation: \$5. Sponsor: Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (617) 247-6772 or 524-2465.

MINNESOTA

St. Paul

Young Socialist Alliance Holiday Cookout. Sun., May 29. For rides, information, and directions call (612) 645-1674.

NEBRASKA

Omaha

The Case Against Surrogate Motherhood. Speakers: representatives of Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 11, 7:30 p.m. 140 S 40th St. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (402) 553-0245.

NEW YORK

Manhattan

Spring Picnic and Softball Game. Sun., May 29, 2 p.m. Van Cortland Park, 233rd St. and Jerome Ave. (last stop on the No. 4 train). Donation: \$5. Sponsor: New York Young Socialist Alliance. For more information call (212) 219-3679.

AIDS Candlelight Vigil. Union Square, Broadway at E 17th St. Mon., May 30, 7 p.m. Sponsor: AIDS Resource Center. For more information call (212) 481-1270.

National Day of Protest to End Israeli Occupation. Demonstrate, Sat., June 4. Assemble 12 noon at army recruiting station (43rd and Broadway); march 1 p.m. down Broadway past Israeli government offices; rally 3 p.m. Union Square. Sponsor: Palestine Solidarity Committee. For more information call (212) 964-7299.

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro

Legalized Murder: Stop the Death Penalty. Panel discussion with representative of Prison and Jail Project. Sun., June 5, 7 p.m. 2219 E Market. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (919) 272-5996.

OHIO

Cleveland

Celebrate Wind-up of Socialist Petitioning Drive. Hear *Militant* editor Margaret Jayko on: "The Defeat of the Contras: Reconstructing the New Nicaragua." Sat., June 4, 7 p.m. 2521 Market Ave. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Ohio Socialist Workers Campaign Committee. For more information call (216) 861-6150.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

The Current Stage of the Nicaraguan Revolution. Sat., June 4, 7 p.m. 2744 Germantown Ave. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Forum. For more information call (215) 225-0213.

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Pittsburgh

Why Cuban Troops Are In Angola. Speaker: Al Duncan, Socialist Workers Party, member United Mine Workers of America Local 2350. Sun., June 5, 4 p.m. 4905 Penn Ave. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (412) 362-6767.

TEXAS

Houston

Report from Nicaragua. Slide presentation by activist recently returned from Nicaragua. Sat., May 28, 7:30 p.m. 4806 Alameda. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (713) 522-8054.

National Day of Protest to End Israeli Occupation. Sat., June 4. Assemble 12:30 p.m. at Our Park (Live Oak and Alabama). Sponsored by Palestine Solidarity Committee. For more information call (713) 668-2145.

UTAH

Salt Lake City

Nicaragua Today After the Contra War. Speakers: Regula Burke, visited Nicaragua in May; Scott Breen, Socialist Workers Party, member Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 4, 7:30 p.m. 147 E 900 S. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (801) 355-1124.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Rally and Gala for Nicaraguan Trade Unionists. Sat., May 28, 7 p.m. Machinists' Hall, 1300 Connecticut Ave. NW. Donation: \$5. Sponsor: Washington Area Labor Committee on Central America and the Caribbean. For more information call (202) 234-9286.

The Drug Trade: a Highly Profitable Capitalist Business. Speakers: representatives of the Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance. Translation to Spanish. Sat., June 4, 7:30 p.m. 3165 Mt. Pleasant NW. Donation: \$2. Sponsor: Militant Labor Forum. For more information call (202) 797-7699.

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South Africa loses Angola battle

Continued from back page

stant danger. She disagreed with him and demanded to go, saying, "I came to Angola to work wherever necessary." Upon arriving in the town, Camejo threw herself into helping dig trenches and other fortifications despite the heavy and constant bombardment by South African artillery and aircraft.

Asked why she dug the trenches, Camejo answered, "My primary work is as an anesthetist, but I considered constructing fortifications to be a moral obligation, a way to encourage the fighters." Camejo was decorated with the Order of Ernesto

Che Guevara of the third rank and the Medal of Internationalist Fighter of the first class.

On May 3 representatives from the governments of the United States, South Africa, Angola, and Cuba began discussions on an Angolan-Cuban proposal to end the war in Angola. The proposal offers a schedule for the gradual withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, in exchange for independence for Namibia and a withdrawal of South African troops from that country, the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, and an end to U.S. and South African aid to UNITA.

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Where to find the Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, and Pathfinder bookstores.

ALABAMA: Birmingham: SWP, YSA, 1306 1st Ave. N. Zip: 35203. Tel: (205) 323-3079.

ARIZONA: Phoenix: SWP, YSA, 1809 W. Indian School Rd. Zip: 85015. Tel: (602) 279-5850. **Tucson:** YSA, c/o Ursula Kolb, P.O. Box 853. Zip: 85702-0852. Tel: (602) 795-2146.

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles: SWP, YSA, 2546 W. Pico Blvd. Zip: 90006. Tel: (213) 380-9460. **Oakland:** SWP, YSA, 3702 Telegraph Ave. Zip: 94609. Tel: (415) 420-1165. **San Francisco:** SWP, YSA, 3284 23rd St. Zip: 94110. Tel: (415) 282-6255. **Seaside:** YSA, c/o Brian Olewude, 1790 Havana St. Zip: 93955. Tel: (408) 394-7948.

FLORIDA: Miami: SWP, YSA, 137 NE 54th St. Mailing address: P.O. Box 370486. Zip: 33137. Tel: (305) 756-1020. **Tallahassee:** YSA, P.O. Box 20715. Zip: 32316. Tel: (904) 877-9338.

GEORGIA: Atlanta: SWP, YSA, 132 Cone St. NW, 2nd Floor. Zip: 30303. Tel: (404) 577-4065.

ILLINOIS: Chicago: SWP, YSA, 6826 S. Stony Island Ave. Zip: 60649. Tel: (312) 363-7322.

INDIANA: Muncie: YSA, c/o Brian Johnson, 619 1/2 N. Dill St. Zip: 47303. Tel: (317) 747-8543.

IOWA: Des Moines: SWP, YSA, 2105 Forest Ave. Zip: 50311. Tel: (515) 246-1695.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans: YSA, P.O. Box 53224. Zip: 70153. Tel: (504) 484-6418.

MARYLAND: Baltimore: SWP, YSA, 2913 Greenmount Ave. Zip: 21218. Tel: (301) 235-0013.

MASSACHUSETTS: Amherst: YSA, c/o David Warshawsky, P.O. Box 1383, Hampshire College. Zip: 01002. Tel: (413) 549-4843. **Boston:** SWP, YSA, 605 Massachusetts Ave. Zip: 02118. Tel: (617) 247-6772.

MICHIGAN: Detroit: SWP, YSA, 5019 1/2 Woodward Ave. Zip: 48202. Tel: (313) 831-1177.

MINNESOTA: Austin: SWP, YSA, 407 1/2 N. Main. Zip: 55912. Tel: (507) 433-3461. **Twin Cities:** SWP, YSA, 508 N. Snelling Ave., St. Paul. Zip: 55104. Tel: (612) 644-6325.

MISSOURI: Kansas City: SWP, YSA, 4725 Troost. Zip: 64110. Tel: (816) 753-0224.

St. Louis: SWP, YSA, 4907 Martin Luther King Dr. Zip: 63113. Tel: (314) 361-0250.

NEBRASKA: Omaha: SWP, YSA, 140 S. 40th St. Zip: 68131. Tel: (402) 553-0245.

NEW JERSEY: Newark: SWP, YSA, 141 Halsey. Zip: 07102. Tel: (201) 643-3341. **New Brunswick:** YSA, c/o Keith Jordan, 149 Somerset St. Zip: 08903. Tel: (201) 828-1874.

NEW YORK: Albany: YSA, c/o Lisa Sandberg, 120 Lark St. Zip: 12210. Tel: (518) 463-8001. **Mid-Hudson:** YSA, Box 1042, Annandale. Zip: 12504. Tel: (914) 758-0408. **New York:** SWP, YSA, 79 Leonard St. Zip: 10013. Tel: (212) 219-3679 or 925-1068. Pathfinder Books, 226-8445. **Stony Brook:** YSA, P.O. Box 1384, Patchogue, N.Y. Zip: 11772.

NORTH CAROLINA: Greensboro: SWP, YSA, 2219 E Market. Zip: 27401. Tel: (919) 272-5996.

OHIO: Cleveland: SWP, YSA, 2521 Market Ave. Zip: 44113. Tel: (216) 861-6150. **Columbus:** YSA, P.O. Box 02097. Zip: 43202.

OREGON: Portland: SWP, YSA, 2732 NE Union. Zip: 97212. Tel: (503) 287-7416.

PENNSYLVANIA: Edinboro: YSA, c/o Mark Mateja, Edinboro University of Pa. Zip:

16412. Tel: (814) 398-2754. **Philadelphia:** SWP, YSA, 2744 Germantown Ave. Zip: 19133. Tel: (215) 225-0213. **Pittsburgh:** SWP, YSA, 4905 Penn Ave. Zip: 15224. Tel: (412) 362-6767.

TEXAS: Austin: YSA, c/o Mike Rose, 7409 Berkman Dr. Zip: 78752. Tel: (512) 452-3923. **Houston:** SWP, YSA, 4806 Alameda. Zip: 77004. Tel: (713) 522-8054.

UTAH: Price: SWP, YSA, 255 E. Main St., No. 1. Mailing address: P.O. Box 758. Zip: 84501. Tel: (801) 637-6294. **Salt Lake City:** SWP, YSA, 147 E. 900 South. Zip: 84111. Tel: (801) 355-1124.

VIRGINIA: Portsmouth: YSA, P.O. Box 6538, Churchland Station. Zip: 23707.

WASHINGTON, D.C.: SWP, YSA, 3165 Mt. Pleasant St. NW. Zip: 20010. Tel: (202) 797-7699, 797-7021.

WASHINGTON: Seattle: SWP, YSA, 5517 Rainier Ave. South. Zip: 98118. Tel: (206) 723-5330.

WEST VIRGINIA: Charleston: SWP, YSA, 116 McFarland St. Zip: 25301. Tel: (304) 345-3040. **Morgantown:** SWP, YSA, 221 Pleasant St. Zip: 26505. Tel: (304) 296-0055.

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee: SWP, YSA, 4707 W. Lisbon Ave. Zip: 53208. Tel: (414) 445-2076.

How humane can they get? — As a "good will" gesture, Israel released 281 of some 5,000 Palestinian prisoners. Maj. Gen. Amram Mitzna said that now there are no



Harry Ring

prisoners under 14 years old in the detention camps.

Son, you do the junk bonds — A while back, Marc Belzberg, a Canadian corporate raider, was in U.S. courts for stock swindling. He says his father, who heads the oper-

ation, always gave him headroom. "Marc," dad said, "You don't have to ask me every time you do a trade. If you want to do anything up to \$10 million without asking me, you can do that."

Scout's honor — Robert DiIanni, a Boston money manager, will avoid jail by returning \$3.7 million to clients. An order was also issued barring him from the investment business, but it was lifted when he signed an agreement not to defraud customers.

Head for the hole! — A "disaster-proof" shelter will accommodate top Alabama officials at a moment of emergency. If they make it there in time, it will protect them from a radiation blast as close as seven miles away. Relatives will

be left behind — unless, of course, they're on the payroll.

In a twisted sense, he's right — According to Sen. Orrin Hatch, the death penalty is "our society's recognition of the sanctity of human life."

That is democratic — In Scotland, a family named their new daughter Princess Dulcinea Rosetta and were officially instructed, no good — the name is reserved for royalty. Finally, the queen's secretary advised that the name would have to be removed from the birth certificate, but it would be OK for family and friends to call her Princess.

Lack the necessities? — The professional association of Conservative Jewish cantors — they

sing at religious services — voted to reject a proposal to admit certified women cantors.

The march of science — In 20 minutes, a computer can produce an astrology chart that would take five hours by hand.

Makes it an even money bet — Thirty-eight nuke plants were told to check out piping material supplied — along with phony test reports — by two New Jersey companies. A spokesperson for the two companies said only one of them had falsified its reports.

Don't be so touchy — Sikorsky Aircraft said it voluntarily returned \$75 million to the Pentagon, explaining that, due to a computer error, it had overcharged

for some helicopters. A spokesperson hastened to add, "There was no attempt to defraud."

Under capitalism, for sure — "Lying is as much a part of normal growth and development as telling the truth. The ability to lie is a human achievement, one of those abilities that tends to set them apart from all other species." — Arnold Goldberg, a psychiatry prof.

International note — Mostly, this column has been about the United States. But that's only because that's where most of the clippings from readers have come from. Our growing number of readers abroad are hereby informed we welcome contributions from all lands.

Court forced to grant bail to Hartford defendant

BY TIM CRAINE

HARTFORD, Conn. — A major victory for the Puerto Rico/Hartford 15 occurred here May 20 when independence fighter Filiberto Ojeda Ríos was released on bail.

Ojeda Ríos had been held in pretrial detention ever since his arrest in Puerto Rico in August 1985. He was one of the 15 Puerto Ricans arrested on charges of conspiracy to rob a Hartford, Connecticut, Wells Fargo depot in 1983. Ojeda Ríos' 32-month detention is the longest for any prisoner in the United States since World War II. Bail was set at \$1 million.

On May 12, defense attorneys presented arguments before a panel of three judges of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, the sixth time such an appeal has been heard. After this type of hearing the judges usually take about two weeks to decide a case. The speed with which they reached a decision this time surprised everyone, including the defense attorneys.

Most countries place strict limits on the amount of time a defendant may be held before going to trial. The constitution of Puerto Rico, for example, requires a limit of six months.

In the United States, however, the Bail Reform Act of 1984 makes it easier for the government to deny bail. Most of the Puerto Rico/Hartford 15 were held for 16 months prior to release. Another defendant, Juan Segarra Palmer, was held for 30 months before winning bail in March.

Even then, the bail was set at \$1 million, and Segarra Palmer's movement is severely restricted. He is required to live with his attorney, not to leave the city of Hartford, and to wear an electronic bracelet that allows federal marshals to monitor his activity.

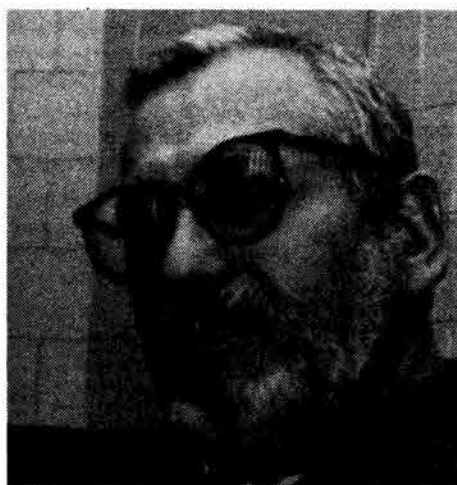
District Court Judge Emmet Clarie has repeatedly denied bail to Ojeda Ríos on the grounds that he is at "risk of flight" and a "danger to the community." This is part of a government campaign to portray the defendants as "terrorists." Although they are charged with conspiracy to commit a bank robbery, the government alleges that they belong to a clandestine group the Macheteros, involved in an armed struggle to liberate Puerto Rico.

In spite of this claim and mounds of "evidence," including thousands of items seized from the defendants' homes and 1,500 hours of taped electronic surveillance, none of the defendants has been indicted for a single act of violence.

On the morning the judges heard Ojeda Ríos' appeal, 75 supporters of the Puerto Rico/Hartford 15 picketed in front of the U.S. Courthouse at Foley Square in downtown Manhattan. Supporters then filled the courtroom to standing-room-only capacity to hear defense attorney Richard Harvey present the appeal on behalf of Ojeda Ríos.

Harvey argued that the unprecedented length of Ojeda Ríos' detention overrides all other justifications that had been used in the past to deny his right to bail.

The judges at first questioned this



Militant/Selva Nebbia

Filiberto Ojeda Ríos

reasoning, suggesting that the defense was responsible for the long process of pretrial hearings that have delayed the start of the trial. In these proceedings the defense has questioned the constitutionality of the searches and seizures, the admissibility of the wiretap evidence, and the credibility of FBI agents who have been caught in cover-ups and outright lies.

Judge Lawrence Pierce questioned Harvey as to how the court could release Ojeda Ríos when he "doesn't recognize the jurisdiction of the United States" over Puerto Rico.

"Nor do any of the others," replied Harvey, "yet they have fulfilled the terms of their bail restrictions."

Referring to the electronic bracelet the district court had ordered for Segarra Palmer, Pierce commented, "Twenty years ago that would have been considered offensive."

Harvey replied, "And it is equally offensive today, but my client is willing to stoop to that offense because his pretrial detention of 32 months constitutes an even greater offense."

Judge Frank Altamari expressed the sentiment reflected in the final decision. "The entire judicial system is embarrassed" by Ojeda Ríos' unprecedented detention, he indicated. He urged his colleagues to "take the bull by the horns" and intervene in the case.

Although the decision evidently was made to avoid "embarrassment" rather than to ensure justice, it nevertheless represents a victory for supporters of democratic rights.

—10 AND 25 YEARS AGO—

THE MILITANT

A SOCIALIST NEWSWEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE 25¢
June 2, 1978

The bloody imperialist operation in Zaire shows the need for an immediate outcry against the maneuvers of President James Carter's administration against African liberation struggles.

On the day Washington announced its airlift operation to Zaire, State Department official Tom Reston charged that "Cuba had trained the Katangan rebels who invaded Zaire from Angola and equipped them with Soviet weapons."

The Carter administration made this charge despite explicit Cuban denials and without producing a shred of evidence.

When the fighting began in Shaba Province (Katanga) in mid-May, the press began a hypocritical chorus of concern for the safety of U.S. and European nationals living in the province. This laid the basis to portray any imperialist intervention as a "mission of mercy" to "rescue" whites in the area.

Then Washington and its European allies carried out a joint intervention. The Belgian government, the former colonial masters of Zaire, provided an estimated 1,750 paratroops; France provided 1,000 Foreign Legion troops; Britain supplied planes and other logistical support. And Carter provided 18 planes and released \$20 million in military aid to Zaire's Mobutu regime.



The meeting in New York on May 24

between Attorney General Robert Kennedy and a group of Negroes invited by novelist James Baldwin had thrown a scare into the Kennedy administration. The meeting was designed as part of the attempt of the Kennedys to head off and control the struggle for Negro equality and keep it within the bounds of gradualism. But it did not work out that way.

The Negroes present gave Kennedy a glimpse of the real mood of the country's black masses and the attorney general's reaction exposed his prejudice, arrogance, and ignorance, as well as his unwillingness to commit the government to the necessary fundamental changes. The meeting reportedly ended with a young Negro Freedom Rider shaking his finger angrily in Kennedy's face.

The gathering had been arranged by Baldwin on Robert Kennedy's suggestion after the novelist had written Kennedy criticizing the administration's lack of forthright action in Birmingham, Alabama.

Baldwin later told the press that the plan was to discuss the situation in the North, and that he tried to impress on the attorney general that northern as well as southern Negroes are fed up. The federal government, said Baldwin, must take an "unequivocal moral stand" against segregation and take "radical and forceful" action if a possibly bloody racial collision is to be avoided. But, said Baldwin, "We couldn't get through."

Baldwin said that when it was proposed that President Kennedy personally escort Negro students into the University of Alabama the attorney general "just laughed." "He didn't get the point at all," said Baldwin.

Marroquín interview set

Continued from front page
peal in the SWP-YSA case.

The July 6 appointment will result in a ruling on Marroquín's application for permanent residence, which he filed based on his marriage to a U.S. citizen, Priscilla Schenk-Marroquín. This application has been pending for five years.

This appointment is now the focus for activity in defense of Marroquín's rights. The Héctor Marroquín Defense Committee, which organizes publicity and financial support for the case, has begun to organize a broad delegation to accompany Marroquín to Canada. This delegation will demonstrate the wide support for his application for residence, and can help assure that he has no interference from the government in returning to the United States.

Those who have agreed to participate in

the delegation are Angela Sanbrano, executive director of the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES); Tomas Villanueva, president of the United Farm Workers Union of Washington State; and Guillermo Chavez, director of the Committee on Human and Political Rights for the Board of Church and Society of the Methodist Church.

The committee has also launched a drive to raise the substantial funds that will be needed to meet the expenses of organizing such a delegation.

Supporters are being urged to become endorsers of the committee and to send contributions and statements of support that Marroquín can present to the consular officials. These should be sent to the defense committee at Box 761, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y., 10007.

Big protests by S. Korean students

Continued from front page

Chun to agree to direct presidential elections.

In the election that followed, Chun's nominee, Gen. Roh Tae Woo, was declared the winner.

Despite massive fraud, Washington was quick to put its stamp of approval on the outcome, deepening popular anger.

Then, in a stunning upset this past April, the ruling Democratic Justice Party for the

first time lost control of the national assembly. Opposition parties won a majority of the seats.

Meanwhile, students are projecting a June 10 march to the border village of Panmunjom in order to meet with North Korean students.

They are also supporting the demand that North Korea cohost the Olympic games slated to open in Seoul in September.

Aid needed for Nicaragua!

The people of Nicaragua have defeated the contra war that Washington organized against them, but they have paid a high price. About 25,000 Nicaraguans were killed — out of a population of 3.5 million — and thousands of others maimed. Schools, medical facilities, and farms have been destroyed. The living standards of working people have declined.

Nicaragua today urgently needs massive assistance from the U.S. and other governments to rebuild the country. Organizing a broad united campaign to demand such aid should now be the number one priority for the forces around the world who spoke out and marched against U.S. support to the contras. Solidarity organizations, unions, farmers' groups, and others should begin discussing how to achieve this demand.

The seven-year contra war worsened the immense devastation that had already struck Nicaragua before 1981. Much of the capital city of Managua had been destroyed in 1972 by an earthquake. The U.S.-backed tyranny of Anastasio Somoza did virtually nothing to repair the damage.

The civil war that ended in July 1979 with a popular insurrection that toppled the capitalist government brought even more devastation. Up to 50,000 people, 2 percent of the population, were killed. Somoza's planes bombed neighborhoods, factories, and schools in the cities as the insurrection gained ground.

The impact of the civil war and the earthquake reinforced the effects of decades of U.S. imperialist domination of Nicaragua. With U.S. backing, big landowners had stripped peasants of their land. Poverty, disease, and illiteracy had stalked rural areas and urban barrios. Nicaragua was an underdeveloped country, with little industry. The Atlantic Coast, where the majority of the country's Black and Indian populations lived, was even more backward.

As in other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, imperialist banks and financial institutions were using Nicaragua's debt to siphon ever-more wealth out of the country's economy.

When the workers' and farmers' government that came to power adopted the name "Government of National Reconstruction," it was accurately describing its tasks. One of its first requests was for international aid.

Along with many others, the *Militant* campaigned for massive assistance to Nicaragua. A Nov. 2, 1979, *Militant* editorial declared, "For all supporters of democratic and human rights . . . there is no more important task at this time than organizing the broadest possible campaign for emergency material aid to the Nicaraguan people."

"The Nicaraguan revolution needs the active political and material solidarity of working people throughout the world in order to survive. This can be decisive in the outcome of the revolutionary process now unfolding. And it is precisely by campaigning for and obtaining this aid,

and getting out the truth about the revolution, that we can best lay the groundwork for organizing opposition to any attempt to militarily intervene in Nicaragua."

The editorial proposed "a stepped-up effort to involve the trade unions in the campaign to get Washington to provide assistance, as well as to making their own resources available to our Nicaraguan brothers and sisters."

The tasks are similar today, under conditions that have been worsened in many respects by the U.S.-organized warfare.

When Washington initiated the contra war in 1981, the focus of solidarity with Nicaragua shifted to opposition to U.S. support to the contras. That was the key way that working people internationally could help the workers and farmers.

Today, it's the economic difficulties and pressure that most gravely threaten Nicaraguan working people.

In the United States, Britain, France, Canada, Australia, and other countries, opponents of U.S. aggression should insist that the governments of these countries send food, medical supplies, construction equipment, and other badly needed help to Nicaragua.

Efforts by religious organizations, unionists, farmers' groups, and many others throughout the world to aid Nicaragua have shown the widespread sentiment that can be tapped for such a campaign. They have struck a responsive chord among working people, many of whom identify with the problems facing the Nicaraguan people and recognize the need for solidarity.

All kinds of groups have organized volunteers to go to Nicaragua to participate in harvest and construction brigades, and to provide medical care and other help.

Last November the Washington-based Quest for Peace project completed a drive to raise \$100 million in aid for Nicaragua, a figure intended to match the \$100 million Congress had voted the contras in 1986. Now Quest for Peace is seeking to raise another \$100 million in humanitarian aid.

The support for helping Nicaragua became more widespread in response to the contras' murder in April 1987 of Benjamin Linder, a U.S. volunteer who was helping construct power plants for the villages of northern Nicaragua.

But the scope of the aid that is necessary can only come from the vast resources of governments. A broad campaign that mobilizes as many people as possible to demand massive government aid to Nicaragua will draw strength from and reinforce nongovernmental efforts to help Nicaragua.

Our job now is getting out the truth about the Nicaraguan revolution, the economic problems the country faces, and the vital need for the governments of the world to assist the workers and farmers in their reconstruction efforts.

How the 'Militant' was born

DOUG JENNESS

This year the *Militant* is celebrating its 60th anniversary. Officially our birthday is November 15, the date when our first issue appeared in 1928.

The paper was launched by the communist fighters I described last week, who had been expelled from the bureaucratized Communist Party for continuing to carry on their political activity as Marxists. They were committed

LEARNING ABOUT SOCIALISM

to the same goal that had led them to join, and in some instances help found, the Communist Party — advancing the fight for a workers' and farmers' government as part of the worldwide struggle for communism.

The *Militant* first started coming out every two weeks and went weekly at the end of its first year. Its first editor was James P. Cannon, a veteran fighter of the workers' movement, who had held many prominent positions in the Communist Party.

The editorial board also included Maurice Spector, who had been chairman of the Communist Party in Canada, and editor of the *Canadian Worker* and the *Canadian Labour Monthly*.

Spector's inclusion on the board reflected the role the *Militant* served as the voice for communist fighters in both Canada and the United States. And each issue of the paper published the addresses of distributors in both countries.

But from the outset, the *Militant* was circulated more widely internationally and attempted to link up with revolutionary forces in the world. Its first issues carried reports from other working-class fighters, who, like those in North America, had been purged from the Communist parties in their countries.

The *Militant* uncompromisingly spoke in the interests of working people throughout the world and conducted special drives to increase the circulation of the paper among working-class fighters and activists in social protest movements.

For awhile it was the only regular communist publication in English and served to help win, educate, and orient working-class vanguard forces in many countries.

From its first issue the *Militant* began serializing major articles and documents by international communist leaders. Many of these appeared in English for the first time in the *Militant*. Especially important were the contributions from Leon Trotsky, who had been purged from the leadership of the Communist International and the Soviet Communist Party by the bureaucratic faction headed by Joseph Stalin. It also reprinted articles and speeches by V.I. Lenin, the central leader of the October 1917 Russian revolution and of the Communist International before he died in 1924.

Even before supporters of the *Militant* in North America formed an organization, the Communist League of America, in May 1929, they published their first pamphlet. Less than two months after the paper began coming off the press, the *Militant* put out *The Draft Program of the Communist International*.

This document presented a thorough evaluation by Trotsky of how the program supported by the Stalin faction at the Sixth Congress of the Communist International in 1928 reversed the Marxist positions of the first four congresses of the International under Lenin's leadership. This work is still available in the book, *The Third International After Lenin* (Pathfinder: New York, 1970) and remains an excellent source for studying the struggle to defend the continuity of Marxism.

By 1931 *Militant* supporters had gained sufficient strength and resources to launch Pioneer Publishers (later renamed Pathfinder Press). In the 57 years since, this has remained the principal publisher and distributor of books and pamphlets in English by revolutionary fighters of our time.

The policy of the *Militant* from the beginning was to be a paper that is part of the fight of working people, not a journal that merely comments on events or struggles. Its aim was to be a fighting paper integrated with the building of a revolutionary workers' party with a communist program.

The *Militant* was the voice of the Communist League of America, which attempted to link up with all serious forces moving in a revolutionary direction or engaging in class struggle. In 1934 the Communist League fused with the American Workers Party to form the Workers Party. In 1936 the members of this formation entered the Socialist Party to influence and win leftward-moving forces inside that organization. When that left wing was expelled at the end of 1937, it established the Socialist Workers Party at a Dec. 31, 1937-Jan. 1, 1938 convention.

For an account by a participant of the process that led up to this, I suggest reading the *History of American Trotskyism* by James P. Cannon (Pathfinder: New York, 1972).

Next week, I'll take up how the *Militant* covered the 1929 stock market crash and the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

A fake fight against drugs

With strong bipartisan support, the House of Representatives and the Senate approved legislation in the beginning of May to beef up the military's role in trying to prevent entry of illegal drugs into the United States. The bill was passed 385 to 23 in the House and 83 to 6 in the Senate.

The legislation has nothing to do with fighting drugs or aiding the hundreds of thousands of victims of drug addiction. Under the guise of getting tough on illegal drugs, the legislators increased military spending, took further steps against democratic rights, and opened a new front in the drive for increased use of the death penalty.

The legislation was adopted as an amendment to a bill that provides \$300 billion for the military next year.

The House version of the bill requires the president to order the military — including the National Guard and reserves — to begin blanket nighttime radar coverage of the southern border of the country, to seize any planes or boats carrying narcotics, and to arrest the crews. The House earmarked \$475 million for the program. The Senate version would set aside \$30 million for the National Guard alone.

The bill sets the ominous precedent of using the military to enforce the law against civilians. The navy would be given limited powers of arrest under the supervision of U.S. Coast Guard personnel.

The president would be required within 30 days of passage of the legislation to designate a lead agency for detection and monitoring of drug trafficking in the country. Supporters of the bill have pressed for designation of the Pentagon as that agency.

Taking advantage of the momentum, New York Sen. Alfonse D'Amato also proposed an amendment that would impose a federal death penalty law for drug-related killings. On May 16 the Senate by a vote of 68 to 27 refused to block the death penalty amendment. In debate on the amendment, Sen. Orrin Hatch of Utah described the death penalty as "our society's recognition of the sanctity of life."

Adopting this amendment would reinforce the federal government's use of the death penalty. Currently, federal statutes adopted in the last 15 years provide for this sentence in cases of air piracy and peace time espionage by military personnel.

It would also give greater encouragement to the use of the death penalty in the 37 states where it's legal.

The Senate legislation comes on the heels of similar moves by other federal and state agencies. The Coast Guard and the U.S. Customs Service have approved guidelines for a "zero tolerance" drugs policy. Under the guidelines the Coast Guard may board and seize any boat that has any amount of illegal drugs. Customs officials may not only arrest individuals entering the country with any amount of illegal drugs, but may also confiscate passports and other travel documents. In both cases, the latitude for cop frame-up is greatly increased.

On April 27 New York City officials took advantage of a 1984 federal law which allows authorities to confiscate the property of people accused or charged with drug trafficking to revoke the leases of two residents of public housing. Only small amounts of drugs were found. In at least one reported case, a single-family home was taken even though no arrests were made.

The capitalist profiteers who deal in illegal drugs are intertwined with the cops at every level. Doling out more funds to various police agencies will only spawn more corruption.

Moreover, the result of giving more funds and powers to the police and military apparatuses will be to clamp down on democratic rights of working people.

The U.S. rulers and their cop agencies are not interested in solving the monstrous problem of addictive drugs, which especially victimizes working people. As they vote more money for the military and cops under the guise of fighting drugs, they cut spending for rehabilitation programs, medical care, and clinics that aim to help the victims of drugs.

LETTERS

Deportation case victory

In your issue of March 25 you carried an article on the attempt of the British Home Office to deport one of my coworkers at a rail depot in London. The victim, Asafu Adjaye, was arrested at the London Bridge depot under the racist immigration legislation.

A petition was organized among rail workers demanding that the case against our brother be dropped. I'm glad to report that the petition received wide support, and was supported by members of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen and by several Labour Party members of Parliament.

The result is that the Home Office has dropped all proceedings against our brother. His passport has been returned to him, and he is free to remain and work in this country.

Thanks to all who helped to take a modest step toward a world without boundaries.

A. Stewart
London, England

Well done

Enclosed is a check for a \$30 contribution for your outstanding coverage on FBI lawsuit. Thank you for a job well done.

E.M.
Brookline, Massachusetts

AIDS

There were between 9,000 and 10,000 people in Sacramento, California, on May 7 demanding gay rights and funding for health care for AIDS victims. While Jesse Jackson promised support for gay rights at the march, Mayor Arthur Agnos of San Francisco, who promised the same thing last fall, has decided to cut spending for AIDS in a time of growing need.

The lack of government support in this advanced capitalist country is in startling contrast to the support given by the Sandinista government of revolutionary Nicaragua, where there are no cases of AIDS. In a couple of different gay newspapers, I read articles about the AIDS prevention work led by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Health.

During the press conference to kick off the campaign in the summer of 1987, Minister of Health Dora María Téllez said, "It used to be a stigma to have tuberculosis. We don't want this to happen with AIDS. We don't want people to feel ashamed."

Also Nicaragua is the first country to include gay people in the planning and execution of the government program.

Sonja Franeta
San Francisco, California

Regular reader

As a regular reader and a subscriber to the *Militant* I have been a dedicated socialist all my life. Originally, I am from Jamaica, West Indies. You would be surprised to know that with each issue of the *Militant*, I have got a line of about 25 brothers who read it. And we all take time out to talk about various subjects.

A prisoner
Dannemora, New York

Philippines

I appreciate the recent *Militant* articles concerning the political turmoil in the Philippines, especially about the U.S. bases.

The life of the Filipino, especially in the cities, particularly in Angeles and Olongapo, shows how Filipinos are deprived of living a good, happy way of life. This is in contrast to the U.S. bases installed next door, occupying vast tracts of land supposedly used for food production.

The U.S. bases also cater to the rampant prostitution, which ranges

from the age of 10. In the United States, this is considered child molestation and is punishable by law. In the Philippines, this does not apply, which makes me ask why. Is the child in the United States different from the child in the Philippines?

Lastly, the Philippines does not need the bases. We don't have enemies.

Concerned citizen
Portland, Oregon

Jobless informer

There was a scandal in Montreal a while back about a staff organizer for the National Confederation of Trade Unions (CSN) who was a paid informer-provocateur for the Quebec Provincial Police for 13 years.

This stool pigeon, who goes by the name of Marc Boivin, has now dragged the CSN in front of a Labor Tribunal because the union that organizes CSN staffers refuses to defend him in his fight to get his old union job back. He claims the CSN has no right to fire him!

It now turns out that since he "lost" his job, he's been collecting \$249 a week in unemployment, plus \$540 a week from the Quebec cops, who signed an agreement guaranteeing him protection and a financial sustainer.

I think you'll agree that Canadian \$800 a week clear (the equivalent of US\$645) is not a bad income for a jobless informer.

Sylvie Charbin
Montreal, Canada

Farm workers

The agricultural workers' section of the government's amnesty program has a deadline of November 30 for obtaining work permits, which result in six months temporary legalization. The permits for which farm workers are applying here in Oregon are the equivalent of the "proof of application" under the amnesty program.

I was told by the Immigration and Naturalization Service office in Oregon that in addition to the mandatory physicals and fingerprinting, photographs are also required for the applications. The dates of verifiable employment in the United States must be from May 1, 1985 to May 1, 1986.

The Oregon Employment Security offices have established an "immigration hot line" to answer questions from immigrant farm workers. I called to ask whether farm workers can be hired without showing they have applied for the permits. And what happens if a "qualified" farm worker doesn't have the \$300 necessary to apply?

I was told it is "too bad" that many of the farm workers don't have the application money and that hopefully various churches in the state will provide some funds.

I was told that unless the Immigration Reform and Control Act is expanded to include farm workers not eligible for the temporary agricultural amnesty program, they cannot legally be hired without demonstrating that they have at least applied.

Rumor has it that growers will not be fined or otherwise penalized this year for hiring undocumented workers. This was also true last year since the amnesty program was initiated in 1986.

I'm not sure why farm workers feel qualitatively more pressure this year to arrive early for the permits and get jobs. Perhaps it is a combination of factors, including the fact that the economic crisis in Mexico is becoming more severe. Also, it may be last year's rumor of a "labor shortage" in Oregon, which was a campaign by the state government and growers to convince farm workers to work for lower wages.

Janet Post
Portland, Oregon

THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT POLICE MAY SEARCH GARBAGE CANS



Tom Darcy

Homeless children

About 20 percent of Georgia's homeless are children, half under the age of six. In metro Atlanta alone, there are an estimated 2,000 homeless children. Here's an example of what the authorities are doing about this problem:

D'Olivia Swain, a 31-year-old Black woman who earns \$13,000 a year as a tax examiner, was forced to move from her apartment. In order to keep her children enrolled in their school, she moved in with a friend. When the school authorities began to question her about her address, she showed them a letter from her friend stating she was living with her in Gwinnett County. But school officials weren't satisfied with the letter, so she applied for a voter's card. When the resident manager of the apartment building wouldn't verify her address, the school notified the police. The police arrested her and threw her in jail, where she had to post \$225 bond, the money she had been saving for a new apartment.

Ellen Berman
Atlanta, Georgia

What it really is

I recently subscribed to the *Militant*. Thanks for printing the real truth. I'm glad someone wants to expose capitalism for what it really is.

James Guilfoyle
Indiana, Pennsylvania

'Oliver Tambo Speaks'

A new book has just been published entitled *Oliver Tambo Speaks: Preparing for Power*. Tambo has been the president of the African National Congress since 1967.

The book collects speeches and writings from the early 1950s through 1987. Topics include an explanation of the basic goals of the ANC and documents its struggles. Twenty-one photographs are included.

Oliver Tambo Speaks is published by George Braziller, Inc., 60 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010, and retails for \$19.95 (cloth only). Pathfinder Books in St. Paul, Minnesota, is making a special offer on the book for \$14.95 (for mail orders add \$2 for postage and handling).

Mike Maggi
St. Paul, Minnesota

Plenty of people

The *Militant* is the only true source of information I can count on to get news and information as it concerns the average person. Even though there is no Socialist Workers Party-Young Socialist Alliance in my town, there are plenty of people who like to know the

truth about what's going on.

D.B.
Jacksonville, Florida

Which country?

I enjoyed reading the article by Susan LaMont about Cuba's volunteer work brigades in the May 27 *Militant* and was impressed by the fine photos. But I was puzzled as to where they came from.

Two of the photos are credited to Socialist Action/Terry Coggan. I know there is more than one publication named *Socialist Action* in the United States and other English-speaking countries and was curious which one it was.

T.B.
New York, New York

Editor's reply: The two photographs you refer to were provided to us courtesy of *Socialist Action*, published biweekly in New Zealand. Terry Coggan, a reporter for *Socialist Action*, visited Cuba in January 1988.

Decker mine strike

I've been subscribing to the *Sheridan Press* in order to follow the strike of United Mine Workers of America locals 1972 and 2055 against Decker and Big Horn coal companies. There is a continuing story in this newspaper about a violation of these Wyoming locals' political rights.

On February 4 sheriff's deputies went to Don Daniel's home with a search warrant for a videotape "depicting a rock-throwing incident on Dec. 10, 1987." But they told Dixie Daniels that they needed every videotape they had. The deputies took 11 video tapes, all of which were labeled, though only one videotape had the date given on the warrant.

At a hearing to determine if these tapes were illegally seized, Judge James Wolfe decided to view all of them to determine if they were relevant to and discoverable by Decker. Decker mining has a lawsuit against the miners' union alleging vandalism, although no UMWA members have yet been arrested or charged with vandalism.

On April 18 Judge Wolfe issued the decision that six of these tapes were both relevant and discoverable by Decker and turned them over to the company's attorneys. One tape was of conversations between union members and their defense attorney and was ruled not to be discoverable. The other tapes were copies.

The defense attorney is quoted as saying that he isn't concerned about the content of the tapes but that he is concerned about the abuse of the process.

In one earlier news story, it was

reported that the tapes were of meetings and discussions of strike strategies that are protected by federal law from the concept of legal discovery. The union has stopped taking minutes of its meetings because it fears these would be ruled discoverable by Decker. Also there is no appeal on this ruling, but the article didn't say why.

If the union members don't have the right to speak freely and confidentially, then their political rights as well as their right to strike is abused.

Frank Pavelko
Price, Utah

'Real rehabilitation'

I recently helped set up a Pathfinder literature table at the University of California in Berkeley. A Black student, about 35 years of age, came running over and became quite excited to find a large selection of Malcolm X literature.

The student explained that he had served a jail term of 10 years in San Quentin, where he received a complimentary sub to the *Militant*.

It was through the *Militant* that he became acquainted with Malcolm and he also received some of Malcolm's writings. Learning from Malcolm, he took advantage of a schooling program and when he was released he soon graduated from law school.

He bought a subscription and six books by or about Malcolm, and thanked us for making those 10 years a period of learning and "real rehabilitation."

Paul Montauk
Oakland, California

Correction

The first paragraph of the article "London meeting of 200 hears report on South Africa struggle" in the May 27 *Militant* was inadvertently dropped and another paragraph substituted for it. It should have read:

"LONDON — More than 200 people turned out for a meeting here to mark the ninth anniversary of the execution of African National Congress member Solomon Mahlangu by South Africa's apartheid regime. Mahlangu was a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), the armed wing of the African National Congress. The April 18 meeting was organized by the ANC Youth Section in London.

The letters column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Please indicate if you prefer that your initials be used rather than your full name.

South Africa loses key Angola battle

BY SAM MANUEL

"South Africa has shattered its teeth on the iron resistance at Cuito Cuanavale," concluded a March 17 statement from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. The statement was carried in the March 27 English-language *Granma Weekly Review*, newspaper of the Cuban Communist Party.

On March 23 the apartheid forces suffered a decisive defeat by Angolan and Cuban troops in the strategic battle for the town of Cuito Cuanavale in southeastern Angola.

A May 18 *New York Times* headline read: "Angolans Besting South Africa in a Remote Battle." The story reported that South African gunners were now firing only 40 shells a day into the town. In January South African artillery began pounding Cuito Cuanavale, reaching an average of 200 to 300 shells per day in March. The *Times* placed the total strength of the South African forces at the peak of the battle at 10,000 soldiers, with 300 tanks and armored vehicles, and 400 artillery pieces.

Cuito Cuanavale is located in the southeastern province of Cuando Cubango, a stronghold of the Angolan counterrevolutionary National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The Angolan contras control six of the nine municipalities in the province.

UNITA has collaborated with South African government forces in a war that began in 1975. Their aim is to overthrow the ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). UNITA has also received an average of \$15 million a year from Washington in the last two years.

A decisive battle

According to a March 31 report from the Luanda Domestic Service, the March 23 battle began at 3:00 a.m. Heavy artillery and tank fire from the Angolan and Cuban forces halted the South African advance at the first defensive lines of the town. After 15 hours of fierce fighting, the South African forces retreated in disarray, their tanks running over some of their infantry troops in the escape.

Just two weeks before this battle, Angolan and Cuban forces began a bold flanking move against the invaders in southwestern Angola. On March 11, Angolan and Cuban troops stationed near the 15th parallel advanced from their positions against an estimated 3,000 South African troops. They drove to within six miles of the Namibian border in the Angolan southwestern provinces of Namibe and Cunene.

The May 2 *Granma Weekly Review* reported that Angolan and Cuban units were joined in the drive by troops of the South West Africa People's Organisation. SWAPO is leading the fight against South African colonial rule in Namibia. South Africa's United Nations mandate to administer Namibia was revoked in 1966, but 100,000 South African troops remain in the country.

Cuban troops reinforced

The push toward the Namibian border was combined with a strong reinforcement of Cuban troops in Angola.

"After assessing the seriousness of the situation [the Angolan and Cuban governments] decided to reinforce the Cuban internationalist contingent stationed in southern Angola with a few dozen advisers, pilots, and experienced military specialists provided with the necessary forces and combat equipment to further guarantee the territorial integrity of the sister nation and the security of Cuba's troops," reported *Granma Weekly Review*.

(Thousands of Cuban troops are now serving in Angola. In a May 6 *Miami Herald* report, Jorge Risquet, a member of the political bureau of the Cuban Communist Party, said that 300,000 Cubans have served in military and civilian positions in Angola since 1975.)

The additional troops made possible the strong deployment of Angolan and Cuban forces in northeastern Angola. According to the May 2 *Granma Weekly Review*, these moves create "the most favorable conditions ever to confront the South African aggression."

The northeastern provinces have been the site of recent military activity by UNITA with the aid of the regime of Mobutu Sese Seko in neighboring Zaire. The May 16 *London Guardian* reported that UNITA commandos blew up electricity pylons in the northeast of the country.

Washington supplies UNITA with military hardware flown from the Kamina air base in Zaire.

South Africa downplays involvement

South African forces invaded Angola in October 1987 to prevent the defeat of UNITA troops in Mavinga, about 150 kilometers southeast of Cuito Cuanavale. The South African invasion forced Angolan troops to retreat to Cuito Cuanavale.

Throughout the invasion South African officials attempted to downplay the extent of their involvement. In the wake of their defeat South African Defense Minister



Gen. Magnus Malan claimed that they had never intended to capture Cuito Cuanavale. "In this type of war, one does not take meaningless villages which are, furthermore, weakly situated from a tactical point of view," Malan asserted.

But the March 23 battle was the third South African offensive against Cuito Cuanavale. The town had been under siege since January 13 by a combined force of South African troops, units of UNITA, and Black Namibian conscripts. The invaders were so confident of victory that an UNITA spokesperson in Paris announced the capture of Cuito Cuanavale on January 22.

In a January 28 report carried by the British Broadcast Corp., Angolan Maj. Domingo Baptista said that his forces were forced to retreat from some positions after heavy fighting the first week of January. But on January 14 and 15 planes piloted by Angolans and Cubans pounded South African positions, stopping their advance and allowing the Angolan forces to reestablish

defensive positions. The March 17 statement by the Cuban armed forces called the air strikes decisive.

Besieged town

Subsequent reports from journalists describe the devastation caused in the town by the shelling. *Granma Weekly Review* May 27: "The holes blown everywhere — sometimes with a diameter of several meters and three or four meters deep — and the destroyed homes, schools, hospital and airport buildings. . . ." *New York Times* May 18: "Cuito Cuanavale is now in ruins." *Johannesburg Sunday Times* March 6: "The roadside is pocked with bomb craters and littered with the burnt-out wreckage of oil tankers and supply trucks. The paved airstrip is intact only because the Angolans quickly patch it up each time it is bombed."

Contrary to Malan's assertion about its tactical insignificance, Cuito Cuanavale is the forward-most base from which Angolan and Cuban troops conduct operations against UNITA and South African forces in their strongholds in Cuando Cubango Province. The rout of the apartheid forces at Cuito Cuanavale and the drive of Angolan, Cuban, and SWAPO troops in southwestern Angola toward the Namibian border alters the relationship of forces in the war to South Africa's disadvantage.

Heroic defense

News of the hard-fought victory at Cuito Cuanavale was widely reported throughout Angola and Cuba. The governments of both countries issued special medals for the defense of the town. The medals were, from Cuba, "Medal for the Defense of Cuito Cuanavale," and from Angola, "Merit for Services Given in Defense of the Country."

Among the Cuban internationalists who received medals were several women. One of them was Bárbara Camejo Prieto, an anesthetist. Camejo's actions at Cuito Cuanavale were reported in the April 5 *Bastion*, newspaper of the Cuban armed forces. The story illustrates the courage and determination of the defenders of the town.

According to *Bastion*, Camejo had been told by her commander that she could not go to Cuito Cuanavale because of the con-

Continued on Page 13

Protest Israeli repression June 4

BY BRIAN WILLIAMS
AND FRED FELDMAN

NEW YORK — The Israeli government's actions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and U.S. aid to Israel will be the targets of a national day of protest in cities across the United States June 4.

Regional demonstrations will be held in Chicago, Houston, New York, and San Francisco. Local demonstrations will take place in Seattle; Tucson, Arizona; and other cities.

Participants in the New York City protest will assemble at 11:00 a.m. at the army recruiting station at 43rd Street and Broadway, marching down Broadway past Israeli government offices to Union Square, where a rally will be held at 3:00 p.m.

Among those who have agreed to speak at the rally are Felicia Langer, an Israeli attorney who has defended many Palestinian political prisoners, and Tawfiq Zayad, a member of Israel's parliament and mayor of Nazareth.

Yasmin Adib, coordinator of the New York chapter of the Palestine Solidarity

Committee, told the *Militant* that 10 busloads of participants are expected to attend the New York City action from Boston; Washington, D.C.; Pittsburgh; New Haven, Connecticut; Rhode Island; and other areas.

The demonstrations mark the 21st anniversary of the June 1967 Israeli war against Jordan, Syria, and Egypt, in which the invaders seized East Jerusalem, the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights, and Sinai Peninsula. (The Israeli regime withdrew from Sinai in exchange for the Egyptian government's diplomatic recognition and acceptance of the other Israeli conquests in a 1979 treaty.)

Initiated by the Palestine Solidarity Committee, the protests have won scores of sponsors. Endorsers of the New York action include the African National Congress; Leslie Cagan, national coordinator of the SSD-III National Coalition building the June 11 antiwar, antinuclear protests in New York City; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; actor and

director Mike Farrell; the *Guardian* newspaper; American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee; Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador; Gerald Horne, counsel to Local 1199, Hospital Workers Union; Gary Ward, president of Local 3118 American Federation of Teachers; U.S. Peace Council; Patrice Lumumba Coalition; Young Koreans United of New York; Coalition Against Anti-Asian Violence; civil liberties attorney Leonard Weinglass; David Cortright of SANE/Freeze; Mike Gimbel, president of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 375; Rabbi Elmer Berger, and many others.

The call for the actions demand: "Stop the killing, beating, imprisonment, and expulsion of Palestinians; end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza; stop U.S. funding of the occupation."

Further information about the protests can be obtained by contacting the Palestine Solidarity Committee in New York at (212) 964-7299 and in San Francisco at (415) 861-1552.